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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 106 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

LABOUR LEADERS' CASE TO BE WITHDRAWN?

Schuster Plans For Future

Industrial Drive And Prosperity Push For India

British Is Best, Says Pandit Of Sound Finance And Shows Ottawa Way For Trade Boom

Speaking at the Willingdon Club dinner on Friday, Sir George Schuster spoke of his achievements as Finance Member, and dwelt at length on the big legacy he is leaving for India.

He spoke not of the crushing burden of taxation and the "Martin's Fork" methods of his regime.

He was silent on the series of surcharges, which made him known as "Surcharge Schuster" in Indian business circles.

He slurred over the tragic chapter of "Gold Flight."

India had to pay through her nose to keep Schuster going and his bequest is a hotch-potch scheme of experts, bureaus and departments hatched in consultation with Provincial Ministers.

The country is crying for relief from the crushing burden of taxation and Schuster offers plan and codes.

The only redeeming feature in his speech is his assurance that the Government of India are not neglecting their undertaking regarding measures to stop diversion of trade from Bombay.

SCHUSTER ASSURES BOMBAY

After expressing at the outset warm thanks on behalf of Lady Schuster and himself to Sir Homi Mehta for his kind remarks, and also his great pleasure in being in Bombay and in meeting such a representative Bombay gathering at this final stage in his official career in India, Sir George Schuster said:—

"I have been told by my host that I ought to take this occasion to make some serious remarks and to review the whole of my administration during the past 5 years. I am rather glad of an opportunity to make a few serious observations, and I trust that this festive gathering will bear with me in doing this, but I do not want to spend too much time in merely reviewing the past. The present and future is much more interesting.

Some humorous critic recently, when we were talking about "economic planning," said that the worst of the present system was that every Member of the Government of India had his own "five-year plan"—meaning by that that he thought in terms of his own period of office, and did not mind what happened after that. I hope that I am not considered open to that charge. I have always felt that a Finance Member is to be judged not so much by what happens in his time as by the position which he leaves behind him; and one of my real regrets in leaving India is that my time for going comes just at the moment when I might feel justified as Finance Member in making a start on a constructive policy.

DARK DAYS OF 1931.

I am proud to think that both in India and in London our credit now stands so high that we have come back to 3-1|2 per cent issues, and I am also proud to note that there is not a single loan which has been floated during my period of office which does not stand at a handsome premium over the issue price. While we have raised our credit, we have, at the same time strengthened our currency reserves to a point which not only will enable us to start a Reserve Bank on a sound basis, but also affords a foundation on which we can support a policy of stability and low interest rates in the money market for any future that can be foreseen. Looking back now, it may seem to our critics that the task was easy of accomplishment, but I can assure you that it looked very different in the dark days of 1931, when the difficulties were all before us.

If I were to attempt to sum up in a few words the keynote of our policy during the past five years I would say that it has been an attempt to maintain old-fashioned principles of sound public finance, and thereby both to preserve conditions of confidence for private economic enterprise and also to create a sound foundation for starting the new constitution.

BRITISH IS BEST.

Our critics say that we have sacrificed too much for this end, and that the country would have been better off if we had tried bolder experiments. Such criticism is not unnatural, for these are days in which many of the old-fashioned principles are being called in question, and, when other countries are trying new methods in the attempt to create prosperity by conscious artifice and concerted plans.

Who is right? History alone can pronounce a final verdict, but one seems to see in the world to-day a growing feeling that perhaps after all old-fashioned British methods are in the long run the best. After referring to experiments in France and U.S.A. Sir George said:

Perhaps therefore one is justified in concluding that after all the experiments have been tried out to the end, the verdict will be in favour of the old fashioned methods of sound finance for which England stands, and which we in India have followed.

PLANS FOR FUTURE.

But that alone is not enough, and, as I have already said, I want to speak more of the future than of the past.

On April 3rd we hold a conference of with members of all the provincial Governments which may perhaps mark an epoch in Indian economic history. It was, I believe, the first conference of its kind in which an attempt was made to review the whole economic field and to work out lines by which the Central and Provincial Governments could co-operate in a joint effort. I want to say something on the main points and to convey to you some-

(Continued on page 7.)

COMMUNAL AWARD

Swaraj Party Not Committed To It One Way Or The Other

RANCHI, May 4.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. S. Satyamurti said that in the course of a conversation with Gandhiji last night he discussed with him the part played by the latter as the sole representative of the Congress with respect to the Communal Award in London.

Gandhiji told him that he did not sign the common letter to the Premier asking him to give the award. Gandhiji did write a separate letter, in the course of which he had stated, that as they had not come to any settlement among themselves, it was for the Premier to settle it, if possible, and he on his part, speaking for the Congress, would say that the Congress would raise no objection, if all the communities affected accepted the Premier's Award.

Now that several communities were against the Award, added Mr. Satyamurti, it was obvious that the condition laid down by Gandhiji had not materialised, and therefore the Award was not formally binding on the Congress on account of any action or omission on the part of Gandhiji as the sole representative of the Congress at the Round Table Conference.

At the same time, it must be clearly understood that the Swaraj Party had rightly come to the conclusion that it was premature to consider, when the Constituent Assembly contemplated by the party should meet. In the meantime, Nationalist Muslims and Nationalist Hindus might fully rest assured that the party was not committed to the award one day or the other.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

Dr. Mahmud Issues Invitations

NEW DELHI, May 4.

Invitations from Dr Mahmud for the A I C C meeting at Ranchi have been received here by half a dozen persons, including Messrs J N Sahani, Deshabandu, Satyavati Devi, Farid-ul-haq Ansari and Arif Hasvi—A. P.

Application To C. P. M.

TRIAL POSTPONED

Menon And Comrades Bailed Out

As a sequel to the acquittal of Miss Maniben Kara, a statement by the Police Prosecutor that the permission of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was being sought to withdraw the cases against Messrs. K. K. Menon, A N Shetty and Y K Kondviker, who were arrested along with Miss Kara for alleged breach of the Order under Section 144, was made before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Friday.

Immediately after the judgment acquitting Miss Kara was delivered, the Police Prosecutor retired for a few minutes and on his return, said that the cases against the above three accused might be postponed, pending the reply of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the application for the withdrawal of the case against the accused.

The accused were charged with disobeying the Order promulgated under Section 144 and were alleged to have organised a public meeting in Harharwalla Chawl, along with Miss Maniben Kara, so much so their case was intimately connected with the one in which judgment was already delivered.

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, Defence Counsel, submitted that in view of the proposed withdrawal of the case, the accused might be enlarged on a personal recognizance bond, to which the Police Prosecutor objected on the ground that the accused might again participate in unlawful activities and asked for substantial surety.

Mr. Tricumdas retorted: "If the accused committed any such offence the Police could prosecute them."

He further pointed out that their cases were bound up with the case of Miss Maniben Kara, and her acquittal would naturally mean that the case against the accused was not likely to lead to a conviction.

The Magistrate in the result, ordered the release of the three accused on a bail of Rs. 100 each.

VICEROY TO TOUR CONTINENT

SIMLA, May 4.

A communique from Viceroy's House states that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon accompanied by Captain J. H. Beattie and Captain R. B. Freeman Thomas, A. D Cs, will leave New Delhi for Europe by the Imperial Airways on Tuesday May 15.

Their Excellencies will spend sometime on the Continent, before arriving at London on Monday, June 18. The'r Excellencies will return to India by the Imperial Airways leaving London on Saturday August 11, arrived at New Delhi on Friday, August 17.—A. P.

GRAHAM FOR LONDON

SIMLA, May 4.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Lancelot Graham, Secretary Legislative Department, Government of India, will proceed to England some time in June. It is presumed that he will be in London in time to the India Office in connection with the final drafting of the Government of India Bill.

It is understood that when Sir Lancelot Graham proceeds to England, Mr. G. H. Spence will act as the Secretary of the Legislative Department.—A.P.

Govt. House Peace Parleys

TERMS FOR TEXTILE STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Joshi, Bakhle And Munawar See Governor

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL

"The Chronicle" understands that important negotiations are a-foot to secure a speedy settlement of the textile dispute which is assuming grave proportions in the City.

TALKS AT GOVT. HOUSE

Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C, and Syed Munawar saw His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the Government House by appointment on Friday afternoon and were closetted with him for a long time.

STRICTLY SECRET

Though strict secrecy is being maintained as to the nature of talks they had with the Governor, it is understood that all points leading to and arising out of the General Strike were fully discussed.

LABOUR CASE

Th Labour case was thoroughly explained by Messrs. Joshi and his friends who pointed out that there was strong justification for the strike.

During the talks the lines on which a settlement could be effected were indicated and, it is understood, definite proposals were made in this regard. Inquiries at the Servants of India Society Headquarters failed to elicit any information except a laconic statement from Mr. Bakhale that "we had a lengthy discussion with His Excellency on all the questions connected with the Strike and the nature of the discussions should remain confidential for the present."

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT

But the "Chronicle" is in a position to state that the discussions mainly centred round the drastic cuts in the wages by various devices and a complete exposure of the stock arguments of the millowners about the low prices and fall in the cost of living. It was it is understood, pointed out to the Governor that a settlement was possible on the following basis:—

(1) Restoration of wage cuts,

(2) No victimisation, and

(3) Recognition of the Trade Unions.

The question of rationalisation and its consequences formed also part of the talks.

AN ALTERNATIVE

It is learnt that if a settlement could not be effected on the above basis, an alternative proposal, it is understood, was placed before the Governor:

This proposal was the restoration of "status quo ante bellum", that is, the position as it stood before the offensive of the millowners' on the living standards of the workers pending a proper and impartial inquiry into the conditions of the mill industry in the City.

WILL GOVERNMENT ACT?

It will be remembered that on Saturday last Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners' Association had an interview with His Excellency in this same connection and the Governor has had discussions with other millowners as well since. Now that His Excellency is acquainted with the Labour case, it is expected that the Government would effectively intervene to bring about a just settlement of the dispute.

SIGNIFICANT

In this connection it is significant to note that the move of the Government to Poona will not be made till the 4th of June, though in the ordinary course it ought to have done so by the middle of this month.

SWARAJIST PARLEYS

Leaders Discuss Future Of Party Machinery And Plans

RANCHI, May 4.

It is understood that the future of the Swaraj Party, electoral machinery, publicity and propaganda formed the chief subjects of discussion at the informal talks between Doctor Ansari, Mr. Desai and Mr. Satyamurthi.

The General Council of the Party meets at Patna for further discussion of these matters, but all these arrangements are subject to the A.I.C.C. accepting the recommendations of the Ranchi Conference.

Mr. Satyamurthi had a heart-to-heart talk with Gandhiji last night regarding the future of the Swaraj Party and the Congress.

Gandhiji who is attending the A. I. C. C. meeting will put forward his viewpoint, regarding the proposed Council entry programme of the Party. Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. T. C. Goswami left for Calcutta this afternoon, while Mr. Bhulabhai Desai leaves to-morrow.—A. P.

RELIEF TO U. P. AGRICULTURISTS

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare, that in the case of agriculturists, onethird of judgment debtors' rabi crop of 1341 (?1934) shall be exempted from liability to sale and execution of decree for the purpose of providing until the next harvest for the due cultivation of the land and for he support of the judgment debtor and his family.—A. P.

MAHATMA IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Miraculous Escape

JAMSHEDPUR, May 4.

Mahatma Gandhi had a providential escape this morning, when his car was involved in a serious accident. Accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prosad, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. Valji Govindji, Mr. Desai and Mr. P. L. Asher, he left Ranchi early this morning for Jamshedpur. When the party had travelled a distance of 36 miles from Ranchi, the car dashed into a small pillar, while negotiating a bend and fell down a deep ditch. Luckily, none of the occupants of the car, including Gandhiji was injured. It took more than an hour to get the car back on to the road, as help was not readily available.

On the way Gandhiji addressed a public meeting and a ladies meeting at Chakradharpur. He reached Jamshedpur at 1 p.m., instead of 10-30 a.m. as he had expected. The party covered 130 miles by car in the morning. Gandhiji is staying here at the Tata Institute.—A.P.

CAMPANULA WINS 1000 GUINEAS RACE

First Classic Success Of Owner

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 4.

One Thousand Guineas run at Newmarket to-day over distance of One Mile resulted as follows:—

Campanula	1
Light Brocade	2
Spend A Penny	3

Ten ran. Won by 1 length; 6 lengths.

Following were the starting prices:—

2/5 Campanula; 100/6 Light Brocade; 100/9 Spend A Penny.

Following were the special place bettings:—

3/1 Light Brocade; 5/4 Spend A Penny.

DETAILS.

At Newmarket the King saw Sir George Bullough score his first classic win, when filly Champanula gained victory in the One Thousand Guineas Stakes. Starting at 2/5 it won by a length from Lord Durham's, Light Brocade (100/7). Sir Alfred Futt's Spend A Penny (100/9) was third, six lengths away.

Campanula won easily; time 99 seconds, one second faster than Colombo's win in Two thousand Guineas Race.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund list records total donations up to date at Rs. 50,64,873.

STOP PRESS

ULTIMATUM TO FRICK.

BERLIN, May 4.

Sweeping demands are contained in the four fold ultimatum submitted to Doctor Frick, Minister of the Interior by the Pastors' Emergency League. It is understood that pastors are prepared to secede with their parishes from the Evangelical Church and join free churches, if the demands are not met.

U. S. AVIATION PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

As a part of the three-year aviation programme, the War Office announces it will shortly invite tenders for 80 bombing planes and 30 attacking planes at a cost of 75,00,000 dollars and further tenders will be invited before July.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An experienced Spinning Master for a large Mill in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2319, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Manager for Import Office, strong in English, Accounts and Correspondence. Apply with certificates of qualification, past experience and minimum salary. Security essential. Box 2306, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Some capable men to keep stock and push sale of Abbas Tea (packed and loose) on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. All correspondence should be in English. For particulars apply to Abbas Tea Co., Post Box No. 2014, Calcutta. (8256).

Wanted—A Trained Parsi Graduate as Headmaster on a starting salary of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications; also Graduate Teachers on a starting salary of Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 and Double Graduates on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Preference will be given to those who also know games and sports. Apply with testimonials, stating age and experience to the Secretary, N. M. Petit Charity Fund, 359, Hornby Road, Bombay. (8318).

Wanted a Matric S.T.C., and a B.Sc., as teachers. Apply with testimonials, for minimum pay, to the Secretary, the Jain A. V. School, Bagwada, Post Udwada R. S. (2343).

Wanted One Publicity Manager. Cash security essential. Two Advertisement Canvassers. Apply Post Box 640, Bombay. (2340).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted Job By Experienced Parsi youth, who has served in Africa Oversear on cane plantation 8 years and 3 years agriculturing India, write H, Homji J. N. Wadia Building P|26, Lalbaug, Bombay. (2345).

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns. Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105)

1st Floor of Husaini Mahal, opposite Mazgaon Police Court. Apply Jafferbhai Kanji, Phone No. 40348. (2339).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for Flash Light Advertisements, also Shops and Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2304).

27. HOTELS.

Dinners And Refreshments Supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramkrishna Hindu Hotel, 27, Medows Street, Fort, (2332).

44. MEDICAL.

Scinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram, Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7796).

53. DENTISTS.

Calcutta Dental College And Hospital, 149/B Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Offers a three years' course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F I C D Principal. 2324

Pyorrhoea.—Mr. Tamhane, Shirastedar, Ratnagiri writes: "It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's Special treatment, and regained health". Save your precious teeth in time. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram Junc., Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution.—Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert, individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. New term for L.C.C. commences. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2318).

Wanted Students—No matter where you live, you can become Accountant for Government, Railway Mercantile services. Splendid Prospects. Best Postal Tuition, Prospectus free from Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta. (2261).

Unique Opportunity for English Education.—Well-built, cool, quiet airy and furnished Hostel, and School Building, facing the sea. Charges per student per month including boarding, lodging, medical and School fees are as under:—I to III Rs. 14; IV to V Rs. 15; VI Rs. 16 and VII Rs. 17. Concession granted to the poor on merits. Few Vacancies. Apply sharp to the Principal, K. D. High School, Chinchani, Distt. Thana. (8314).

Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. Glorious London Examination results of 29 years, seven times first in India, 4 prizes and medals, because Principal Maneck Banaji, prizeman, honorsman, Corporate Accountant teaches personally. Vacation Classes commence 7th May. Regular classes commence 7th June. Morning or Night classes according to pupils' convenience. Matriculation Certificate not required. Easy monthly payments Free coaching to the unsuccessful. (2346).

Post Graduate Medical College (Homoeopathic), 59, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, Bombay, is the only genuine Institution granting Govt. Regd. Diplomas M.D.M.S. (Homoeo), graduates gown, hood and cap. Admission open. Prospectus 2 annas, Dr. Lall, Ph.D., S.C. (U.S.A.), Scientific Homoeopath, Principal. (2333).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Mass Education in India" by Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M.A., M.Ed., (Leeds) T.D. (Lon.) is now available for sale, from Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay or Bombay Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay. Price annas 8. (8335).

Invaluable Diary for American Cotton Forecast from 30-4-34 to 1-9-34 just out. Correct results guaranteed. Price Rs. 7-8-0. Forecasts for the next week as stated in the diary given free for trial. Unprecedented opportunity for recouping your loss. P. Versolia & Co., 182, Khetwadi 7th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. (2344).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted One Graduate As Partner in Publicity Office, able to invest Rs. 1,000. Box No. 2341, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar). (8080)

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THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.

DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Shareholders of the Company, who have not yet forwarded to the Company their certificates of Old Ordinary and Preference Shares for being exchanged into Deferred Shares pursuant to the Reorganisation Scheme, are requested to do so at an early date.

Change of address, if any, should be notified immediately.

For The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd.
A. M. MEHTA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1934.
8295

BOMBAY CENTRAL.

TO LET.

A VERY VALUABLE SHOW-CASE, measuring 15-1|2ft. x 14ft. x 7-1|2ft. on Platforms Nos. 3 and 4 complete with Electric Lights, Shades, etc.

For further particulars apply to:—
The PUBLICITY & ADVTSG. SUPDT.,
B.B. & C.I. Rly.,
Church Gate, BOMBAY.
8323.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 624 of 1934.

(1) JAGMOHANDAS KALIANDAS and (2) DWARKADAS KALIANDAS, both of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitants, Landlords, residing at Ridge Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Kapole Bania Community of Bombay, except Defendants 3 and 4: ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor, of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Narayan Dabholkar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) CHHAGANLAL MAKANJI DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in watches residing at Sandhurst Rd. outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) AMRATLAL PRANJIWANDAS DHOLAKIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Ridge Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) BABUBHAI alias HARIPRASAD AMRATLAL DHOLAKIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ridge Rd. outside the Fort of Bombay and (5) The ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay, having his office within the Fort of Bombay: ..... Defendants.

To,

All the members of the Kapole Bania Community of Bombay, except Defendants 3 and 4.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 23rd day of April, 1934, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Kapole Bania Community of Bombay, except Defendants 3 and 4 'inter alia' against Pandurang Shamrao Laud and others, the defendants 1 to 4 (being Executors and Trustees of the Last Will of Putlibai, widow of Ranchoddas Tribhowandas Mody), praying that the estate of the said deceased Putlibai may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court, that defendants 1 to 4 may be ordered to render an account of the administration and management of the estate by them and to pay to the said estate of Putlibai all sums which may be found due by them that it may be declared that the alleged gift of Rs. 5 lacs mentioned in paras 8, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of the plaint is void and not binding on the estate of the said Putlibai and that, if necessary, the same may be set aside and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants jointly and severally may be ordered to pay back to the estate of Bai Putlibai the said sum of Rs. 5 lacs with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 2,50,000|- part thereof from 18th day of May, 1931, and on Rs. 2,50,000|- balance thereof from 6th day of November, 1931, that the 2nd defendant may be ordered to pay to the estate of Bai PUTLIBAI, the sum of Rs. 55,000|- and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 6th day of November, 1931, referred to in paragraph 16 of the plaint and the sum of Rs. 10,000|- with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 29th day of September, 1931, referred to in paragraph 17 of the plaint, that it may be declared that defendants Nos. 1 to 4 are not fit and proper persons to act as trustees of the charities created by the Will of Bai Putlibai, that the said defendants 1 to 4 may be removed from their Office as trustees of the said charities and some other fit and proper persons be appointed such trustees and for framing a scheme and for an order and injunction to restrain the said defendants 1 to 4 from dealing with or managing the said estate and for interim injunction and for appointment of Receiver of the said estate and for interim Receiver and for costs and further and other relief.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the day of July, 1934.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master
(Sd.). TAHIR ALI

The 3rd day of May, 1934.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8337.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 442 of 1934.

KHAIRATIRAM BAKSHI and CO.: ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) TRAMBAKLAL MOHUNLAL DAVE and (2) MOHUNLAL JUGJIWANDAS DAVE, both of Bombay and Wadhwan, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadhwan, outside Bombay: ..... Defendants.

Summons under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To,

1. Trambaklal Mohunlal Dave. and
2. Mohunlal Jugjiwandas Dave, the Defendants above-named.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit in this Hon'ble Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 7,210|- for principal and interest due to the Plaintiffs at the foot of two promissory notes, one for Rs. 5,000|-, and the other for Rs. 2,000, dated 6th December, 1933, and 18th January, 1934, respectively and further interest at the rate of one per cent. per month on the said principal sums to the date of the decree. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave, if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree in the sum not exceeding Rs. 7,210|- and further interest at the rate aforesaid till judgment and further simple interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and for costs of this suit.

Dated this 29th day of Mar., 1934.
(Sd.) TAHER ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master
Messrs. MULLA and MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8336.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CURSETJI MUNCHERJI BHESANIA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant a Silk Merchant has contracted with our clients for sale absolute of the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances.

Any person or persons therefore having or making any claim against on or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, mortgage, transfer, assignment, sale, gift, lease, exchange, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground being plot No. 118 of the Princess Street Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Abdul Rehman Street, and Rangari Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 sq. yards and bearing the Cadastral Survey No. 3, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 12 and 13 and Street Nos. 32J and C/31 Abdul Rehman and Rangari Street, which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 119 of the said Princess Street Estate agreed to be leased to Jamsetji Edulji Bhesania and on or towards the South by Plot No. 117 agreed to be leased to Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, on or towards the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street and on or towards the East by the land belonging to the City Improvement Trust and laid out as a service passage.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1934.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
8339

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts and securities belonging to UTTAMCHAND GHELABHAI also known as Shah Uttamchand Ghelabhai of Surat Jain Hindu Inhabitant residing at Oswal Moholla, Gopipura, Surat. ..... Deceased.

TALAKCHAND UTTAMCHAND of Surat Jain Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Dhanji Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-four and in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 23rd day of April, 1934.
Messrs. THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8334

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GHANSHYAM DWARKANATH VASUDEO, BALMUKUND DWARKANATH VASUDEO and MADHUSUDAN DWARKANATH VASUDEO, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 50-52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 157, New Nos. B/1460 and A/1460, Old Survey No. 3125, New Survey Nos. 3/1390 and 2/1390 and Cadastral Survey No. 1321 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under "C" Ward No. 56(2), Street Nos. 146 at 154 and containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West and North by Fazandari ground belonging to one Parashram Pandurang Wasudeo, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Shantaram Pandurang Wasudeo and now belonging to Taherbhoy Gulamally Dholkawalla and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1934.
PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
£299

Public Notices

BOMBAY-BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

The Undersigned is proceeding on LEAVE with effect from the 7th May, 1934. The Board of Directors have appointed Mr. A.N.J. Harrison, Chief Auditor, to officiate as Agent during the absence of the Undersigned from India.

M.W. BRAYSHAY,
Agent.
8321.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DWARKADAS JUGALKISHORE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrances, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collertor of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No. 16541, New Survey No. 1/7261 part and 3/7261 Cadastral Survey No. 118 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 3130-3131 and Street No. 240 A3 and 240A and 5 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Walkeshwar Road on or towards the West by a portion of Vendors property No. D Ward No. 3129, Street No. 242/7/9/11 on or towards the North partly by Banganga Road, partly by the property of Goculdas Manilal and by the temple porperty of Ramji Chimnaji, on or towards the South by the said property of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1934.
BHIMJI & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8333

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLABHDAS RAMDAS and Bai GOMTIBAI, wife of the said Vallabhdas Ramdas, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in the Village of Kirol in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring about 4112 square yards or thereabouts but believed to contain on actual admeasurement 3107 square yards or thereabouts and being portions of Survey No. 76, Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1 and entry Nos. 131-132 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hirji Shivji, on or towards the West by the property of Ranchhoddas Laxmidas, on or towards the North by the private Road and beyond that the property of Rawji Asar and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Dayal. The property bears no Hisa numbers and bearing Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality Ward "D" House Nos. 85 to 86A.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1934.
AMIN & DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3331.

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Public Notices

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

SHORT COURSES.

New Admissions.

THE INSTITUTE, apart from the regular courses of instruction conducts apprentice classes on Saturday Mornings at the Institute for the following:—

(1) Textile Apprentice Classes:—
For men working in mills. Two years' course. Either Spinning or Weaving. Fees Rs. 45 per annum.

(2) Engineering Apprentice Classes:—
For men working as apprentices in Engineering Works. Two years' course, comprising four terms. Fees Rs. 20 per term.

Entrance Examinations for new admissions to the Textile as well as the Engineering Apprentice Classes will be held on Saturday, June 2nd, 1934, at 9 A.M.

(3) Electrical Wiremen's Apprentice Classes:—
(Class II) in Marathi as well as English. Six months' course. Fees Rs. 20. New Classes start on Saturday, 26th May, 1934.
(Class I) in English only. Fees Rs. 25 for the six months' course at the New Bombay High School, Girgaum Road, Bombay. New Class starts on Friday, 1st June, 1934.

Further particulars on application to the Principal and Secretary. 8329.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency).

Matunga, Bombay.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

Session 1934-35.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Textile Manufacture.
4. Technical and Applied Chemistry.
5. Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

Each of these courses is of four years' duration divided into eight terms of six months each.

FEES:—Rs. 55 per term for 'bona fide' Bombay Presidency candidates; Rs. 80 for others.

ADMISSION:—Except holders of University degrees, all candidates must take the Entrance Examination of the standard of the School Leaving Examination of an Indian University, to be held on June 6th, 1934, at the Institute and at Nagpur, Patna, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.

Further particulars on application to the undersigned.

G.W. BURLEY,
Principal & Secretary.
8328.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Department of Chemical Technology:—

Reader in Dyeing and Printing Reader in Chemical Engineering	Rs. 400-30-550
Lecturer in Experimental Dyeing Lecturer in Industrial and Tinctorial Chemistry Lecturer in Fuel Technology	Rs. 250-25-400

"Six Copies of"

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May.

QUALIFICATIONS OF READERS.

Readers should possess a post-graduate degree (with research) of a recognized University or its equivalent, and should, in addition, have had adequate experience in research, teaching and works practice. The successful applicants will have to work under the supervision of the Head of the Department and will be required to assist in the organization of their respective sub-departments.

QUALIFICATIONS OF LECTURERS:

Lecturers should be graduates of a recognized University and should have adequate experience in research, teaching and works practice, and should be specialists in their respective subjects.

Full particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned.

Canvassing direct or indirect will disqualify an applicant for any of the above appointments.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 17th April, 1934
8264

Public Notices

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of ASUTOSH PROFESSOR in Sanskrit.

(i) The salary attached to the Chair is Rs. 600-50/2-1,000, but in making appointments to the Chair, it shall be open to the Senate to offer a higher initial salary in a special case.

(ii) Ordinarily, appointment, to the Chair shall be made for five years. On the expiry of the first period, such appointment may be renewed for another term, or it may be made permanent by the Senate.

(iii) The holder of the Chair shall be required to lecture to Post-Graduate and Honours students in Sanskrit and to take part in the work of the Post-Graduate Department as required by the Executive Committee of the Post-Graduate Departments in Arts, after consulting the Professor.

The Syndicate after consulting the Executive Committee and the holder of the Chair may further require the Professor to deliver a course of lectures in some affiliated Colleges. He shall also be required to carry on and organise and guide research work in the subject. The Professor shall report to the Syndicate in the month of July in each year the research work carried on by him during the past year and the research work which he contemplates carrying on during the ensuing year.

(iv) The Professor shall be eligible for the privilege of regular academic vacations and holidays of the University and shall be subject to such leave rules as the Senate may pass from time to time.

(v) The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Post-Graduate Council in Arts, and on such terms as the Senate may decide, require the Professor-elect to receive, special training abroad, before entering upon the duties of his Office. With a view to enabling the Professor to be in touch with the current progress abroad in his subject, the Professor shall be eligible on the recommendation of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, to study-leave with such emoluments and on such conditions as the Senate may decide for a period generally not exceeding one year, provided that he has not taken such leave during the previous six years. In each such case the Professor shall be required to submit a report of his work during his leave.

(vi) The Professor shall ordinarily have a working knowledge of German and French.

(vii) The Professor shall be a whole-time Officer of the University and shall not, without the special sanction of the Senate previously obtained, hold any other office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

(viii) The Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the University. He shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct, inefficiency or gross neglect of duty, if a recommendation to that effect is made by the Syndicate after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him, provided that, at such enquiry, he shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

(ix) The Professor shall ordinaly vacate his office upon completion of the sixtieth year of his age, unless the Senate should decide that his services should be still retained by the University for a further period or periods, but not beyond the 65th year of his age.

(x) The Professor shall be entitled to the benefit of the University Provident Fund so long as he is in service.

Applicants should state their age and full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in Teaching and research in their applications which should be accompanied by a precis of the particulars to be furnished in a statement form which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th June, 1934.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.
8308.

MYSORE TOOTH PASTE
9 as. a tube from:—
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.,
81, Princess St., • • • BOMBAY.

Public Notice

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of HARDINGE PROFESSOR of Higher Mathematics.

1. The salary attached to the Chair is Rs. 700-50/2-1,000 but in making appointments to the Chair, it shall be open to the Senate to offer a higher initial salary in a special case.

N.B.—The salary is subject to such emergency cut as may be imposed by the University from time to time, on account of reduction of Government Grant.

2. Ordinarily, appointment to the Chair shall be made for five years. On the expiry of the first period, such appointment may be renewed for another term or it may be made permanent by the Senate.

3. The Professor shall be a whole-time Officer of the University and shall not, without the special sanction of the Senate previously obtained, hold any other Office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

4. The Professor shall devote himself to original study and research in Mathematics with a view to extending the bounds of knowledge.

5. The Professor shall stimulate and guide advanced study and research by advanced students in the University of Calcutta.

6. The Professor shall undertake regular teaching work in the Post-Graduate Classes as required by the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and shall ordinarily deliver not less than four lectures in his subject every week for the benefit of M.A. and M.Sc. students of the Post-Graduate Department of the University. The Syndicate after consulting the Executive Committee and the holder of the Chair may further require the Professor to deliver a course of lectures in some affiliated Colleges. The Professor shall report to the Syndicate in the month of July in each year the research work carried on by him during the past year and the research work which he contemplates carrying on during the ensuing year.

7. The Professor shall be subject to such instructions and rules regarding leave residence and retirement as may be decided by the University as applicable to Professors.

8. The Professor shall be entitled to the benefit of the University Provident Fund so long as he is in service.

9. The Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the University. He shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct, inefficiency or gross neglect of duty, if a recommendation to that effect is made by the Syndicate after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him provided that at such enquiry he shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

Applicants should state their age and full particulars of their academic qualification and experience in teaching and research in their applications which should be accompanied by a precis of the particulars to be furnished in a Statement Form which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th June 1934.

The Professor shall ordinarily vacate his office upon completion of the 60th year of his age, unless the Senate decides that his services should be still retained by the University for a further period or periods but not beyond the 65th year of his age.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.
8307

It is given to the Atank Nigrah Pills to revive hopes of Life among those who look aged though young.
A Leading Tonic
Rupee One per tin (32 Pills)
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar—Kathiawar
Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.

Public Notices

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, WORKSHOP, POONA.

1. New Diploma Classes in (1) Civil and (2) Combined Mechanical and Electrical Engineering commence from June, 1934.

2. Candidates for admission to the Diploma Classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as rule be under 20 years of age:—
(i) The Matriculation Examination or an Examination considered equivalent to the Matriculation examination.
(ii) The European High School Examination.
(iii) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

3. Applications for admission together with Medical Certificate and registration fee of Rupee one should reach the Superintendent on the prescribed form attached to Diploma Prospectus on pages 13 and 14 on or before 5th June, 1934. Prospectuses will be supplied to candidates upto 1st June, 1934. Postage stamps for payment of Registration fee will not be accepted.

4. A certain number of the best qualified candidates will be called to Poona for personal interview about the 15th of June, 1934 when the final selection will be made and those admitted will be required to join the College immediately.

5. Candidates not called for an interview will not be admitted. No notification to this effect can be sent to them.

C. GRAHAM SMITH,
Principal.
College of Engineering, Poona.
April 30.
8324

THE EMPIRE
COMMG: TO-DAY
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
To-morrow, Sun. at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DAILY AT 10 P.M.
REX STORY presents
THE NINE O'CLOCK REVIEW
A NEW STYLE
SONG & DANCE SHOW with
9 TALENTED ARTISTS 9
6 GORGEOUS DANCERS 6
in
COMEDY BURLESQUE & SENSATIONAL DANCING
NOT A TALKIE BUT ARTISTS IN THE FLESH
Plans Open
Popular Prices: Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2 and Gallery As. 9.

Saraswatee Cinetone's Stunt Super
MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

featuring
Master VITHAL
Whose sword play has met your applause on many occasions
IT IS COMING—???
SARASWATEE'S
BHAKTA PRALHAD
(Hindi)
awaiting release at
MINERVA TALKIES

OWING TO THE
Tremendous Rush
during the whole of the last Week we have been compelled to repeat this picture for this
Second Week!
HOLLYWOOD'S LOVELIEST RUSSIAN STAR
ANNA STEN
with her marvellous brilliant work in
Nana
her mighty melodious love, romance as the lady of the Paris boulevards in
Emile Zola's
FAMOUS NOVEL
Nana
A picture you will long remember with fondness
GORGEOUS SETTINGS—
ENCHANTING SCENES—
LOVELY WOMEN—
Delightful love story of a woman who gave up everything—even her life—for Love
With
The Greatest British Star
LIONEL ATWILL
as the unwilling slave to Nana's witchery, and
PHILLIPS HOLMES
as Nana's lover create a new sensation
Also Showing Latest
SILLY SYMPHONY IN TECHNICOLOR
"CHINA SHOP"
TO-DAY 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON
Book Early—Phone 22666
Plans Open

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A gay and spicy comedy of tangled affairs!

BY CANDLELIGHT
with
ELISSA LANDI
PAUL LUKAS
NILS ASTHER, Esther Ralston, Dorothy Revier, Lawrence Grant. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr., from the play by Siegfred Geyer. Presented by Carl Laemmle. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.
Directed by JAMES WHALE
THERE IS NO FREE LIST!

Captivating in her most Rapturous Romance
Janet GAYNOR
Lionel BARRYMORE
in
"CAROLINA"
with
ROBERT YOUNG • RICHARD CROMWELL
HENRIETTA CROSMAN • MONA BARRIE
STEPIN FETCHIT • Directed by Henry King
Screen play by Reginald Berkeley from the "House of Connelly" by Paul Green
FOX
2A
AT ROXY
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TWO MUSICAL CONCERTS
By
KHAN SHAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN
Saturday, 5th May, 9 p.m.
Sunday, 6th May, 4-30 p.m.
Forbes Gujrati Hall
Opposite to IMPERIAL CINEMA
Tickets:—Rs. 4-8; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Rs. 1-12; Rs. 1-2.
Tickets can be had from Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Princess Street and on the days of the Concert at Forbes Gujarati Hall.

Coming Shortly
Coming Shortly
SHREE CINE TONE'S
Sensational Social Talkie
"MANJARI"
Vividly portrays the burning topic of the day that surges the mind of the Society
Featuring
MUSHTARY,
Master ANDAZ,
GOVINDRAO TEMBE,
Director: MOTI GIDWANI
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum Bombay.

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Ramon Novarro
AS THE GREATEST LOVER OF ALL EGYPT SINGING
"LOVE SONGS OF THE NILE"
and making fiery love to a girl from the WEST!
"A NIGHT IN CAIRO"
with
MYRNA LOY
REGINALD DENNY
A Caravan of Romance bringing to you the Mysterious Lure of Desert Nights.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUN., MOR. SHOW AT 10 A.M.
THE CARLTON

1934
MOST SENSATIONAL SOCIAL PICTURE
It's An
EASTERN ART'S HIGHLY POPULAR HINDI TALKIE
Prem Pariksha
4th WEEK
Starring
JADDANBAI, MEHTAB, KUMARI D. MANEK & BABURAO
Worth seeing and also showing to the family
TIME AS USUAL
KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road

IN THE STUDIOS----ON THE SCREEN

JANET GAYNOR'S 'CAROLINA' (ROXY)—'SHOULD LADIES BEHAVE' (REGAL)—ANN HARDING'S 'CONQUERORS' (CAPITOL)—THEATRICAL SEASON AT EMPIRE

JANET GAYNOR AT ROXY

Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore are seen in ::Carolina" at Roxy this week

GAYNOR BARRYMORE IN CAROLINA

At Roxy

Teeming with emotion, and abounding in richness and beauty, Fox Film's latest release, "Carolina" will open to-night at Roxy Talkies. The cast is studied with seven great stars, all of whom do more than justice to the film that promises to be one of the outsanding productions to come from Hollywood. The screen play depicts realistically and dramatically the aspirations and the struggle of the South, and a Southern family to regain the glory that once was theirs. The story concerns itself with a poor Northern girl who has gone South to grow to baccon the plantation of a decadent but still dignified family. The young son of the family falls in love with the girl over the objections of his mother. The young man, however, is so impressed by the talk of this young girl that he is inspired to new heights of ambition and new visions of glory. The strenuous objections and the hatred that his mother bears toward the girl, finally force her to leave. When the youngman learns of this, he threatens also to leave the family. His mother, rather than lose her son, relents, and the girl returns to bring happiness prosperity to the once run-down plantation Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore have the leadig roles, and their portrayals are superb Robert Young, Henrietta Crosman, Richard Cromwell and Mona Barrie head the supporting cast, and each and every one of them turns in an unforgottable performance. Others in the cast are Stepin Fetchit, Russel Simpson Henry King the ace director of "State Fair" does another masterful piece of work from the screen play by Reginald Berkeley.

"A NIGHT IN CAIRO"

At The Carlton

As a rich combination of laughs and romance, Roman Novarro's latest M-G-M starring attraction, "A Night in Cairo" opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre.

The picture was directed by Sam Wood. Its cast includes besides the star, Myrna Loy Reginald Denny, Luise Closser Hale, C. Aubrey Smith and Edward Arnold.

The story is a particularly diverting one. Jamil is a handsome young guide to the sights of the Nile. Rich women tourists find him irresistible and pay him well for his services. One day there arrives in Cairo, Diana, young English beautifu, to marry Reginald Denny, a young aqueduct engineer Jamil insinuates himself into her party. Diana finds him strangely charming, being particularly intrigued by an Arabic song he sings. She feels his appeal to be dangerous and abruptly leaves Cairo for Gerald's aqueduct with her own caravan and another dragoman. Jamil catches up with her, declares his love and is whipped in the face.

Enraged, Jamil leads her caravan to a point where she escapes only to come to the oasis castle of Achmed, who has desired her. Jamil accepts pay for his service, and starts to leave, when Diana calls for him. Conscience-stricken, he contrives her escape and beats down his enemies. He makes love to her in the long days before they reach his tribe. There they are in the midst of the marriage service, when Diana shows her hatred of him by desecrating the tribal rites. He permits her to return to Cairo. As she prepares to be married to Gerald, she hears the song of the hunted Jamil. The call is too great... she goes to the man she really loves.

"A Night In Cairo" at the Carlton.

THEATRICAL SEASON AT THE EMPIRE

"The Nine O'Clock Revue"

Mr. Rex Story, who has earned, and thoroughly deserves, the reputation of being a hard working comedian, opens a short season in Bombay with h's "Nine O'Clock Revue" at Empire Theatre from Saturday 5th May.

Mr. Story and Miss Rose Lee are well known to Bombay and their return will be warmly welcomed

They have with them the La Rue Sisters and Miss Arline Bancroft, who dances with vitality and grace. Miss Bancroft is sure to score a great success with her acrobatic dancing.

Then there are Miss Thelma Tyndall, an expert 'tap" dancer, Mr. Mercer who has a pleasing baritone voice and Miss Patsy Shannon, who is a most competent pianist and violinist.

The revue is well dressed and vivacious.

ANN HARDING IN "CONQUEROR"

The "Conqueror" featuring Ann Harding and Richard Dix is shown this week at the Capitol.

KUMARI KAMLA BARODEKAR

Ventures in the film land with her first devotional talkie "Ambarish."

"BY CANDLE LIGHT"

Comedy At The Excelsior

"By Candlelight," Universal's Continental comedy which opens an engagement at the Excelsior Theatre to-day, is quite the cleverest picture we have seen in many a day.

This engaging screenplay deals with gay doings among the nobility of Europe, and presents Elissa Landi and Paul Lukas as stars in a story which is filled with a swift succession of situations which are embarrassing, to say the least. In the picture the pair are both servants of royal masters who succeed in convincing each other that they themselves are of noble rank, but retribution, in the form of jealous husbands, soon places them in a position from which they are glad to be relieved even at the expense of discovery.

Miss Landi and Lukas are delightful in their characterizations and they are ably supported by such sterling players as Nils Asther, Esther Ralston, Lawrence Grant, Dorothy Revier and Warburton Gamble. Director James Whale has produced a picture which preserves a delightful European flavour at all times, and provides a quality of entertainment which is all too rare. It is amazing how capably this director, who is a master of the grotesque in such pictures as "Frankenstein" and "The Invisible Man," has handled the delicate comedy situation here.

If you enjoy delicious humour, presented by a caste of superlative artists, do not fail to see "By Candlelight." It is a classic in its class

MISS PADMA

Miss Padma is one of the well-known stars noted for her skilled play

"THE WAY TO LOVE"

At Pathe Cinema

There has been a big rush to book seats for Maurice Chevalier's "The Way to Love" during the last week and 'housefu' boards were up at the Box office. In order to accommodate the many patrons who were unable to obtain seats during the first week, the Management have decided to continu the picture for another week. 'The Way To Love" Paramount's musical hit is really an excellent show. Ann Dvorak is featured with the irresistible Edward Everett Horton.

The story deals with a poor Parisian youth who aspires to be a tourist guide. His sweetheart whom he rescued from a villainous knife-thrower doesn't approve of his low aspirations. Maurice is despondent and with Edward Everett Horton in tow, tours all the resturants in Gay Paree and gets beautifully drunk. He loses his job, However, Edward Everett Horton aids Maurice in securing a better job and winning the hand of his heroine, played by the beautiful Ann Avorak.

The picture comes to an amusing climax when Maurice and Edward Everett Horton get into one of the resturants and get themselves drunk.

Chevalier sings two snappy songs which are real hits and are already popular in Bombay.

Apart from the fact that the film is packed with music and an excellent story there are some really beautiful scenes. Those of you who were not fortunate enough to get seats during the first week should make every effort to see the picture during this week.

The new decorations at Patne alone are worth a visit.

"JAIKIE"

Another Indian film star, Hackie champion and Boy Scout plays double role—hero and villain in the same picture.

MAURICE CHEVALIER AT PATHE

Maurice Chevalier's "Way To Love" is the popular film. It is shown second week at Pathe.

"SHOULD LADIES BEHAVE'"

Miss Brady and Lionel Barrymore ask and answer the question "Should Ladies Be have?" You must go to the Regal to know them.

"NANA" REPEATED

At The Wellington

Anna Sten, the first Russian star of Hollywood, scored such a conspicuous success in her first American picture "Nana" last week at the Wellington that the management of the Wellington have resolved to run it for the second week from to-day. In transporting Anna Sten from Soviet Russia to the fragrant, gas-lit Paris of 1670 far from her native manner, speech or thought for "Nana" Samuel Goldwyn depended upon Anna Sten's genius and skill as an actress to transcend time, race and space. And so in the free adaptation of the famous Emile Zola novel Anna Sten became Nana—billowing full-lipped, and full-hipped; warm white and loving—the most notorious and the most colorful courtesan of her day. Beside her Muriel Kirkland and Mae Clarke march as the other two of the three scarlet musketeers of the boulevards of Paris. The rhythmic thumping of the can-can, with which the city of light shocked the world, is heard; so are the naughty ballads of the day, with Richard Barnett presiding as dean of the Paris music halls. The glittering splendour of those music halls and the elegance of women who made pleasing men an art are seen again as Emile Zola's heroine continues her depredation upto the very pinnacle of the society of the Second Empire, end to her downfall. The famous and the most popular British star Lionel Atwill and Phillips Holmes, playing Colonel Andre Muffat and his younger brother, both victims of Nana's treachery, are simply wonderful in their characterisation. Dorothy Arzner has directed the Goldwyn million-dollar super picture "Nana". Anna Sten sings the bitter lament "That's Love."

SHOULD LADIES BEHAVE

At Capitol

Alice Brady, although she frankly admits that they're not to be compared, nevertheless Alice Brady prefers the company of dogs of human beings. "Dogs," she said, in an interview at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios while working in her latest film, "Should Ladies Behave," showing at the Regal Theatre from to-day "are kinder and much more reliable than human beings, although not very stimulating intellectually.

Miss Brady, however, is not the quiet, aoof, slighty uncorporeal being expected in one who lives alone with her dogs. Instead, as her comedy parts suggest, she is one of the gayest and most talkative persons imaginable. Playing the fluttering, slightly befuddled type of role in "Should Ladies Behave," that she made so successful in "When Ladies Meet," the actress was the centre of fun on the studio set. The names Miss Brady has given her four dogs, while confusing, throws an interesting light on her nature. "Hot Cha Lavinia Manon, the

(Continued on page 8.)

THEATRICAL SEASON AT EMPIRE

Arlene Bancroft acrobatic Danseuse of the "Nine O'Clock Revue" which opens at the Empire this evening. There will be other similarly interesting dancing items.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishakh Vad 6, 1999
Muslim: Muharram 20, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 1, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 2m
High Water: 3-43, 16-56.
Low Water: 9-51, 23-35.

S. S. Viceroy of India with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, May 7.

Results of B. Sc. and Third M.B.B.S. Examinatinons, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

Under the auspices of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya Khansaheb Abdulkarim Khan will give two concerts of Indian music at the Forbes Gujrati Hall, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. and to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE

The fourteenth session of the Shri Jain Swetamber Conference will be held at Madhav Baug (C P Tank Road) to-day (Saturday) and Sunday and Monday at 1 p.m. (S.T.)

BENGALI SCHOOL.

The Anniversary and the prize distribution ceremonies of the Bengali School, Parel, takes place to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the "Dhuru" Hall Dadar (near Tilak Bridge, B.B. & C.I. Railway) when the girls of under 12 years of age of the school will stage Dr. Tagore's Laxmi's Pariksha.

TARUN GUJERATI SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of "Tarun Gujerati Sahitya Sabha", a meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, Girgaon Back Road, under the presidentship of Sjt. Bhanuprasad Vyas M.A. when Sjt. Krishnalal Shreedhrani will speak on the new and unpublished play named "Dungli-no-Dado".

A meeting of Shree Mumbai Dashalad Mitra Mandal will be held at Hirabaug near C. P. Tank at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) to congratulate Sjt. Chunilal Harkisondas for furthering the cause of widow remarriage by marrying widow, Kapilagavri.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

The All-India Khadi Exhibition with many interesting features and attraction at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, will be open to public upto 13th inst. from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, and from 4 p.m to 9 p.m. on week days Entrance fees for adults two annas, and for children under 12, one anna only.

SOCIAL NEEDS TELUGUS.

There will be a public meeting of all Andhras residing in Kamatipura today (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the compound of the Telugu Girl's School at which, Mr. L. R. Dacha, a social worker of Hyderabad (Deccan) will address on "The Social needs of the Telugu Speaking People". Mr. S. L. Silam B.A., LL.B., will preside.

'MAY DAY' DANCE AT BANDRA.

Arrangements are now complete for the 'May Day' Dance to be held to-day (Saturday) night at the tennis court of the Mangalorean Catholic Recreation Club, Perry Road, Bandra. The dance will begin at 9-30 p.m. and will end at 4-30 a.m. next morning.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held in the Samaj Hall, 219, Frere Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 (S.T.), when Advocate Valabhdas R Mehta, will deliver a lecture on "Ideals Of Arya Samaj".

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Tridaudiswami B. S. Giri Maharaj will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. on "Religion of Divine Love" (In the Light of Teachings of Lord Chaitaruja)

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

A Preliminary Conference of the workers of the Hindu Maha Sabhas in the City and Suburbs will be held in the premises of the "Democratic Swarajya Party," Nene Building, opposite the Albless Baug Near Charni Road Station, to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the proposals in connection with the forthcoming Conference of the Hindu Sabhas in the City and Suburbs and to fix the dates of the Conference.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall on Monday 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

The next Meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 8th instant 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

3 ARTS NAUTCH RECITAL

The 3 Arts Nautch Recital to-day by the well-known Benarees Sisters Tara Sitara Nanda, will include the items of Radha Krishna and Panghat Nrityam (well song dance) among many classical numbers including Fire, Water, and Sword dances. Booking at C. J. Hall from 10 a.m. to-day.

ONE YEAR FOR WOMAN

Forced Girls To Lead Life Of Shame

The judgment in the case in which Chandbi Husseinbhai, a middle-aged Muslim woman living in Khoja Moholla, Dongri, stood charged under section 5 of the Prostitution Act, was delivered on Friday by Mr. Y. N. Nandkarni, Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, Mazagaon, when the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that a procuress, who is already arrested by the police introduced Mr. P G Naik, a worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association, to the accused on January 23rd who offered her own daughter for immoral purposes. On 17th April Mr. Naik paid another visit to the place and she showed him another young girl, named Fatma, who was brought to Bombay from Madras only four days back. She further told him that she would charge Rs. 12. Mr. Naik promised to return at 2 p.m. and informed the Police about it. A bogus customer with marked money was sent with Mr. Naik and Deputy Inspector Salaskar and sub-Inspector Sawant followed him. Mr. Naik introduced the bogus customer to the accused as his friend and the marked money as charges for the girl was paid to the accused. By this time the Police rushed to the place and the accused was placed under arrest.

It was revealed in the hearing that the girl was not willing but the accused induced her to accept customers and took money without her knowledge

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"By Candlelight" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Should Ladies Behave" Daily at 6-39 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Carolina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Conqueror" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Night in Cairo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The Way to Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Sunday morning show 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Seeta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Time as usual
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
PALACE—"King of Jazz" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Big Stampede" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom (St. Poul's Cathedral, London). News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. Variety programme
8 p.m. Alfredo Campoll and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. The Rugby League Cup Final: A running commentary on the second half of the game.
9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Excerpts from Fidelio (Beethoven) gramophone records).
9-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Orchestra overtures, a programme of gramophone records.

Empire Broadcasting

6-30 a.m Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon. Selection of Indian music. 1-0 p.m. Bombay markets.

5 p.m. Relay of music from the Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. Mamavarerkar—Stories in Marathi. 6-30 p.m. Auntie Ida will entertain. 7-30 p.m. Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. Readings from Modern Poets No. 5. By Miss M. H. Cleary. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. Indian Programme. Sponsored by the Kolhapur Cinetone. "Akashwani". 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Swadeshi Museum Forges Ahead

During the month of April, this Museum located in the Vallabh Gally, Swadeshi Market was able to record a distinct improvement in the number of visitors since the signatures obtained on our register were 1,004 against 500 in March. Besides this, the members of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Bombay, were kind enough to arrange for a visit to this Museum in a body in response to our invitation sent to them.

During the month under review following new exhibits were displayed cigarettes of Sjt. Gordhandas Thakersay, electric bulbs of the Bengal Electric Lamps Works, house-wiring clips of Messrs. Auto and Electric Stores. Glassware of the United Province Glass-works, and Pepperments of Messrs. The Western India Confectionery Co.

The public are requested to pay a visit to this ever growing Exhibition from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

Week-End Excursions To Pirwari

Pirwari, a beauty spot on the Eastern Coast of the Bombay Harbour just opposite the Gateway of India, is situated in the shady skirts of Durnagiri Hills with a charming view of the City and Island of Bombay. Its chief attraction is a splendid bathing beach with palm trees along the shore. It richly deserves the name of "Bombay's Beautiful Lido" given to it by hundreds of Excursionists who have visited the place.

During the hot season, the B S N Company have organised Special Cruises to Pirwari. The launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 3-30 p.m. every Saturday arriving Uran at 4-30 p.m. Excursionists will be transported by buses or tongas to Pirwari which will be reached before 5 p.m.

On the return journey the buses will leave Pirwari at 7-30 p.m. arriving Uran at 8 p.m. The launch will leave immediately and arrive Gateway of India at 9 p.m.

The Company runs a regular service of steamers to Uran every morning, afternoon and evening from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock. On Sundays and Holidays there is a Special Excursion steamer leaving Ferry Wharf at 9 a.m. which permits of a whole day's stay at the beach as Excursionists can return by the evening steamer leaving Uran at 5-15 p.m.

Home For Women Students

RECOGNISED BY THE UNIVERSITY

This Home which is re-opens on 1st June 1934 at Laxmi Niwas, Alexandra Road. New Gamdevi, under the supervision of a Committee, some prominent members of which are Mrs Sonabai Jaykar, Mrs Sundrabai Sirur, Mrs Shantabai Patkar, Mrs Tarabai Maneckchand. Mrs Jayashri Raiji, Dr Kashibai Nowrange, and Prof. Subhha Panandikar.

The three storied-building now occupied is airy, spacious, and situated in a respectable locality with accommodation for 40 students. Diet is strictly vegetarian. Intending applicants will please communicate with the Hon. Secretady, Home for Women Students, Laxmi Niwas, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay.

SJT. J. K. MEHTA ON KHADI EXHIBITION

Sjt. Jaysukhalal K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay paid a visit to the All-India Khadi Exhibition on Wednesday and made remarks in the visitors book to the effect that it is a very comprehensive Exhibition and "has succeeded in the very noble attempt of placing before them all that has been achieved during the last 12 years in the domain of Khaddar. While movements may come and go, Khaddar has gone on and the Exhibition like a mirror reflects the progress."

AS OWNERS VIEW SITUATION

"30 Mills At Work, 25,000 Men Attend" On Friday

The Secretary, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, writes under Friday's date:—

"There has been a material improvement in the labour position, and more than 30 mills are at work with a complement of about 25,000 men."

AROUND THE CITY

A verdict of death due to accidental fall was returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest on Anunyabai Shavj; aged 6. Deceased was playing on the second floor of Ishwan Bhuvan House at Khandewadi Road when she climbed over the wooden railings and accidentally fell down. She succumbed to her injuries while she was being removed to the J.J.Hospital.

* * * *

The Byculla Police have been baffled in their attempt to find the thief who is said to have relieved Annappa Ganpat of Currency notes to the value of Rs. 234. Notes of Rs. 232/12 have been recovered although the thief is still at large.

* * * *

Yeknath Hussein alleged to have stolen Rs. 10 from a cloth-shop while the owner was absent was put up before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Magistrate, Mazagaon and ordered to be remanded for a period of seven days.

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest held on the body of a male Hindu child aged 1½ years who died yesterday at the Bai Jer Bai Hospital, due to scalding burns received when it overturned a pot of boiling water.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Diamond Jubilee Celebration To-day

The Oriental Insurance Company of India which celebrated its Golden Jubilee about 10 years ago, will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee to-day. To commemorate the occasion, the Company has issued a brilliantly got-up brochure which is profusely illustrated. In this brochure an attempt has been made to show the successful career of the Company during the past sixty years of its existence.

The Company maintains about 19 branches in addition to 5 Chief Agencies throughout India. In 1923 the annual premium income of the Company was Rs. 79 lakhs while in 1933 the figure has reached to about Rs. 219 lakhs an achievement of which any company may well be proud.

The number of policies in force on the Company's books has increased from 88147 in 1923 to 232029 in 1933 and the total amount of assurance with bonuses thereunder from Rs. 1771 laks in 1923 to Rs. 4,793 lakhs in 1933.

The total profits declared by the Company as a result of the valuation at the end of the three trienniums comprised in the period from 1922 to 1930 were Rs. 245 lakhs.

The Company follows the policy of investment of its funds laid down by the original Directors which included the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. The funds are invested in Government Securities and such other securities as come within the provisions of the Indian Trust Act, exclusive of mortgages of immovable property and this policy has resulted in a marked success.

Owing to the increase in the voume of business and as it helps to create confidence in the minds of the insuring public, the Company has got its own buildings at Calcuta, Colombo, Madras, Nagpur, Rangoon, Bangalore, Karachi, Lucknow, Rawalpindi and Kuala Lumpur in addition to Bombay where the Head Office is situated.

The prosperity of the Company has benefited the participating policyholders to a great exten in the rates of bonus having been increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per thousand sum assued per annum on Endowment and Whole Life assurances to Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 per thousand per annum respectively.

The growth and the increasing prosperity of the Company has benefited its shareholders too proportionately.

The Company contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund and has sanctioned extension and such other suitable facilities to its policyholders.

FIRST-AID & HOME NURSING EXAMINATIONS RESULTS

In the examination held of the First Aid Class organised for the 3rd and 4th Bombay Guides and 3rd Rangers and of the Home Nursing Class organised for the Seva Sadan, both under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St John Ambulance Association, the following candidates have been declared successful:—

"First Aid":—1. Livinia Abdul Rehman Bastani; 2. Daisy Framroze Bhajivala; 3. Mehera Hormasji Chowna; 4 Manorama Mangaldas Desai; 5. Dossan Pallonji Joshi; 6. Hilla Naorosji Major; 7. Soona Jamshedji Naegaonvala; 8. Amina Abdul Rahim Peermahomed; 9. Sulbha Govinddas Pity; 10. Zubeda Abdul Husein Poonavala; 11. Nargez Hormasji Wadia; 12. Soona Kaikhasru Wadia; 13. Ratty Naorosji Lala; 14. Zubeda Abdul Rahim Peermahomed; 15. Minakshy Venkatrao Shetty; 16. Dowlat Sorab Boyce; 17 Saroj Mangaldas Desai;; 18. Sarojini Mansingh Karsondas and 19. Maneck Kharshedji Limji

"Home Nursing":—1. Mehera Bapuji Bajan; 2. Dina Jamshedji Billimoria; 3. Khorshed Jamshedji Commissariat; 4 Ratty Nowrosji Contractor; 5. Mrs. Malti Suryakant Dave; 6. Mrs. Noorbanu Gulamhusein Devji; 7. Mithan Pestonji Kapadia; 8. Putlibai Muncher sha Karanjia; 9 Gulla Jamshedji Kavarana; 10. Piroja Jamshedji Mehta; 11. Mrs. Gulbai Pirojshah Mistri; 12. Mrs. Bhikhan Rustomji Mody; 13. Mrs. Gulbanoo Rahim Sheriff Devji; 14. Mena Sorabji Patel; 15. Putlan Manchersha Randeria; 16. Coomi Dadabhoy Taraporevala.

ANOTHER STOVE TRAGEDY

Lilavati Gurunathrao, a yoyung Madrasi woman, who received severe burns when her saree was set alight by a Primus stove, succumbed to her injuries at the K. E. M. Hospital on Friday night.

It appears that Lilavati who resides in the Railway quarters at Thakurley Road, was preparing tea on the morning of May 1 when on lifting the kettle off the stove, her saree came in contact with the flames and was set alight. She received extensive burns and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

An inquest will be held over her body on Saturday by the City her body on Saturday by the City Coroner.

HOW YOU CAN BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

Khaddar Has Beauty As Well As Utility

The object of the All-India Khadi Exhibition is to show not only the utility of Khadi but also its beauty. And as true art connotes both beauty and utility. Khadi will have an unrivalled claim on our attention if it is shown to combine both these in a larger measure than machine-made goods. It is with this aim of showing how Khadi can beautify our homes, that a larger section of the Exhibition has been devoted to the furnishing of a suite of rooms with all varieties of Khadi cloth. An attempt has been made to furnish two of the roooms, a bed-room and a drawing-room in the old Indian style. And merely a peep at the two rooms is enough to bring to our mind some idea of the charm that used to prevade our home life before the textiles and the crude furniture imported from the West ruined our artistic tastes.

Both the rooms are laid out in a very simple style, and the decorative material used, is of a high order, the cost of this furnishing is well within the reach of a middle-class family of good means. Leaving aside the hand carved sofa, chair and table, the most attractive feature of the scheme of furnishing is the divan in the drawing-room which is so arranged that one can either recline or sit comfortably. The round cushions are covered by coloured Khadi cloth with tassels attached, and lightly ebroidered in silk. A charming bed-spread from Masulipatam is on the sofa and white carpets on the ground, are from the United Provinces. There is a lively screen behind the divan representing Bhagwan Buddha, the picture has been painted by hand on a curtain with a border.

The bed-room is very simple in design. The canopy consists of a beautiful old style "Jajam" from Kathiawar. The curtains on the doors match with the carpet, from Jaipur while a new decorative material is supplied by the tapestry at the back which consists of the embroidered "Abhla" work of Cutch, decorated with small pieces of glass. The mattress, bed-spread, and pillows are of excellent Khadi cloth.

CONTRAST.

By way of contrast another drawing-room is laid out in modern style. The furniture consists of a sofa and two arm chairs with covers of Khadi, a table with a simple table cloth and two carpets from Meerut and Butala. Two of the curtains are of the same type as in the adjoining drawing room showing a peacock and a milkmaid but the third one is of a different style, it is hand painted with little bells (Jhanjhars). The cushions on the chairs are made of "Gabba" material from Kashmir.

As it is, the only article deserving of special mention here is a Khadi mosquito curtain that compares well both in price and quality with the mill-made product.

LAHORE'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

LAHORE, May 4.

Justice Young who succeeds Sir Shadilal as Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, arrived here this morning by Calcutta Mail from Allahabad to take up his appointment from May 7. He was received at the station by Sir Shadilal, the other Judges of the High Court and prominent members of the Bar and a large number of distinguished public men.—United Press.

ALLEGED "SUTTA" GAMBLERS ARRESTED

In a gambling raid carried out by the Princess Street Police on Friday night at 336-A, Kalbadevi Road, Purshotam Mehta was arrested on a charge of receiving "sutta" betting and three others who were on the spot were also taken into custody. The betting, it was alleged, was being received under a stair-case.

SHOULD LADIES BEHAVE

A M-G-M Picture

Three ladies in love! In love with the same man! Under the same roof! Under the very nose of a nosy husband! Based on the truthful and frolicsome Broadway stage success "The Vinegar Tree." Smart, snappy....it's a happy hit!

LIONEL BARRYMORE
ALICE BRADY
CONWAY TEARLE, KATHARINE ALEXANDER, MARY CARLISLE

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR CONDITIONED)
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Romance embedded deep in the soil we love! Drama wrenched from an empire in creation

RICHARD DIX
ANN HARDING
The CONQUEROR!

A tidal drama—deep as human passion
with EDNA MAY OLIVER GUY
KIRBEE Julie Haydon "Skeets" Gallagher
AND A CAST OF OVER 2,000

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECOND LOVE-MAKING WEEK
The Prince of Entertainers

MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN HIS LATEST SINGING LAUGHING LOVE ADVENTURE
"THE WAY TO LOVE"
GAY SONGS! LILTING MUSIC!
WITH
ANN DVORAK—ED. EV. HORTON

PATHE CINEMA
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED ENTIRELY NEW & MODERN SCHEME OF PAINTING—THE NEW ROSS PROJECTOGRAPH IS NOW IN OPERATION, COME & SEE THE BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS PRODUCED BY IT
THE FINEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY—PHONE 41561.
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M., SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.

CHILDREN'S HOME SCHOOL,
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AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME

The full text of the resolutions adopted by the Swaraj Party's Conference at Ranchi shows that the Party has undertaken a very ambitious programme. In his opening speech at the Conference Dr. Ansari, whom Mrs. Sarojini Naidu justly describes as "one of the very few selfless figures in public life in modern times", suggested that "for the present the Swaraj Party should concentrate just on one front, namely, the dual policy of the Government". But the programme actually adopted by the Party is far more comprehensive. It includes a very large number of administrative and constitutional reforms which generally "make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to all vested interests which impede the nation's progress towards 'Purna Swaraj'." The programme will thus be both constructive and destructive and loyally embodies the past resolutions of the Congress on topics covered by the programme. It includes the entire constructive programme of the Congress and many other activities. Particularly, notable among the latter are "to follow a definite economic policy which would prevent the drain of the wealth of the country and the exploitation of one class by another and in particular to prevent or oppose any form of Imperial Preference"; so to organise economic life as to ensure a living wage to every worker; and "to acquire control over local and municipal affairs by contesting elections to local and municipal boards in the several provinces."

A Link

The Swaraj Party has done well to adopt as its own the constructive programme of the Congress. If it sincerely carries out that programme, it will be a valuable means of linking the Party with the Congress on the one hand and the masses in general on the other. Similarly the earnest pursuit of the programme of economic organisation, inadequate though it is, should ensure for the party the loyal support of organised workers and peasants. It is to be hoped, however, that the Swarajists do not regard the Legislatures as the only sphere where they are to work for their wide programme. For everyone knows that precious little can be done in the legislatures as at present constituted, though what little can be done there is not negligible. It is the work outside the Assembly and among the people that will back up the work in the Assembly and make it at all effective. As regards the Swaraj Party's decision to contest elections in the local bodies, it is understandable only on the assumption that the Congress Committees continue to remain unlawful. For else, there is no reason why the various Congress Committees should not directly contest local elections. It must be remembered in this connection that the Congress has never put a ban on local elections. The All-India Congress Committee should decide finally whether the contesting of local elections should be transferred to the Swaraj Party under Congress supervision or should be under the direct control of the various Congress Committees, though we would prefer the Congress itself running the elections to the Assembly as well as the local bodies.

Support Swarajists

That there is something potent in the Swaraj Party's programme and its close relation with the Congress may be gauged from the fact that the Anglo-Indian press is considerably disturbed both by the programme and Party's loyalty to the Congress. The "Times of India", for instance, thinks that it would be a tragedy to see in the Assembly men who are unable to be of greater use than to follow Congress resolutions. Our contemporary banked too much on the hope that the Assembly would continue for some time more to be devoid of Congress influence. It also sees danger in any party in the legislature owing allegiance to any except the Party organisation and the sympathetic constituents who have returned them. The Swaraj Party, however, is expected to be but a wing of the Congress; and in owning allegiance to the Party its members must necessarily own allegiance to the Congress. Nor is there a divergence of interests between the Congress and the electorate. For it is practically on the Congress ticket that the Swarajist candidates will be returned by the electorate. While it is the hope of the enemies of the Congress to prevent or neutralize Congress influence in the legislature by hook or by crook, it should be the duty of the electorate to return to the legislature the largest number of Swarajist candidates on behalf of the Congress.

Ibn Saud Must Respond

We hope that the rumours about Imam Yahya's assassination and the outbreak of revolution in Yemen are untrue as the latest cable from Cairo shows. Imam Yahya's death would be a tragedy. He and Ibn Saud had been the two men who, in Arabia, represented the spirit of Independence in direct contrast to the family of Sheriff Hussain that received, after the war, territorial crumbs—large and small—for services rendered against Turkey. In view of this fact it is doubly deplorable that Ibn Saud and Yahya should have been fighting each other. For, we are wondering if continued hostilities would not be made to justify intervention by two European Powers, Italy and Britain. British aeroplanes and a British cruiser are already rushing to assist the British sloop Penzance to maintain order at Hodeida and to protest British subjects.

We are not concerned with the rights and wrongs of the war that has been going on, but we do trust that Ibn Saud will realise that a grave responsibility rests with him. A few days ago we published his speech to the Id congregation at Mecca wherein he had said how he had tried for peace and understanding even at some sacrifice. To-day circumstances call for the same spirit in Ibn Saud. The Cairo cable says that the Imam has voluntarily withdrawn his forces and requested friendly and fraternal intervention by King Fouad. King Ibn Saud must respond whole-heartedly for the sake of the integrity of Arabia.

Stalin's Responsibility

It is reported that the notorious Trebitsh Lincoln—pre-war Liberal M.P., in the British Parliament and wartime spy—has been permitted to settle in Belgium. What a commentary it is on the sense of values in the modern world that an ex-spy should be able to find a home while a brave and honest political refugee like Trotsky should be driven from pillar to post! England used to be proud of her traditional hospitality to foreigners who suffered because they had the courage of their convictions. But that is not the case now. The Home Secretary has told the House of Commons that Trotsky's application for permission to enter Britain was recently refused. What is still noteworthy is that although Mr. McGovern pointedly demanded why so many Nazi revolutionaries were admitted, the Home Secretary did not give any reply. The reason is obvious: as between a Socialist and a Nazi revolutionary the National Government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would, any day, choose the latter. But when all is said and done the main responsibility for Trotsky's fate remains with Stalin M. Stalin is, of course, a Dictator possessing the weaknesses that are regarded as the characteristic virtues of a dictator, be he red, black or brown. He cannot, naturally, tolerate opposition or criticism. But it is no credit even to a dictator and to the cause he professes that a comrade—and a comrade of Trotsky's record and stature—should have to throw himself on the tender mercies of the capitalist world.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S TASK

Building Up A Socialist Society

(BY AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, April 14.

One of the latest achievements of the Soviet foreign policy is the recent signing of the protocol with Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, prolonging the pacts of non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes between the U.S.S.R. and her three abovementioned Baltic neighbours. According to the new protocol the non-aggression pacts have been prolonged up to 1945.

At the signing ceremony M. Litvinoff and representatives of the Baltic States exchanged speeches. M. Litvinoff, in his speech, emphasized the significance of the signed protocol saying; "This joint action of ours has been undertaken and completed in an international situation which is becoming more acute from day to day. The war danger which is menacing all the five sections of the world is spoken of and written of every day, but scarcely anything is heard of possibilities and means whereby this approaching disaster to mankind can be averted. Governments and statesman alike approach it with a kind of fatalism, as something quite inescapable. All that they can think of is universal rearmament, that race for armaments which in the past, far from averting wars, on the contrary, stimulated them. Let this modest document signed by us to-day remind the world that there are countries which understand thhat it is their international duty to strengthen peace or strengthen it at least in that quarter for which they are in some measure responsible.

"Political alarms and threats of a war in Europe are caused at the present time by disputes between neighbouring States arising as a result of certain provinces, parts of territories, passing from one country to another, as a result of new political formations in these territories, by dissatisfaction with agreements which legalize these territorial shufflings. The Soviet Government knows nothing of these disputes, it has never demanded a revision of existing treaties and has no intention to make such demands. The Soviet Government, to which chauvinism, nationalism, race or nationalist prejudices are alien, sees its Government's tasks not in conquests, nor in expansions, nor yet in extending its territories; it understands that the honour of its people lies not in training in the spirit of militarism or bloodthirstness, but merely in the realisation of that ideal for the sake of which it came into being and in which it sees the whole reason of its existence, namely, in the building up of a Socialist society."

Worthy Response.

M. Yurgio Baltrushaitis, the ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Lithuania, replied to M. Litvinoff on behalf of the 3 signatory Baltic States. In the course of his speech the ambassador said:

"First of all, I want to emphasize how important for us and how dear to us is the circumstance that this act, modeest, but so important for our peoples and all the surrounding peoples—the act of the prolongation of the pacts—has been carried out with your personal, participation ,Mr. People's Commissar, that is, with the participation of a man whom all the countries already consider as the first, the greatest and main champion of the cause of peace. I not only hope, but I am also profoundly convinced, that all the Baltic States will fully and without hesitation join in the great and exceedingly creative thoughts that you have just expressed in the name of the Soviet Union. The prolongation of our non-aggression pacts is, I repeat, a modest act but highly significant, since it has been performed in a situation when every one of our efforts for strengthening the general peace attains special importance."

"Izvestia," the official organ of the Soviet Government, in an editorial, writes: "Prolongation of the non-aggression pacts with the 3 Baltic States is a concrete advance in the work of the strengthening of peace in Eastern Europe. Let the speed and frankness with which this international act of the strengthening of Universal peace has been accomplished be an example to those bourgeois statesmen and governments who are in the habit of creating mystic fogs around clear and simple peace initiatives the quick response of Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia to the Soviet proposal shows that the Baltic States are beginning to understand the part of the U.S.S.R., in establishing peace in Eastern Europe."

"Pravda," the Communist organ of the U.S.S.R. writes: "The ene-

(Continued on Page 8)

WHITHER : : INDIA ? : :

Gradual Refining Of Primary Instincts, The Right Way To Improve Society

(By Dr. Bhagvan Das)

XV.

But I must confess that, as Dr. Ashraf again rightly surmises, I have neither the intellectual courage nor the intellectual conviction requisite. This second policy 'could not' be worked out satisfactorily against the muzhik, even by such heroes as Lenin and Trotsky, and therefore the former had to start the N. E. P., and Stalin is now trying to work back to the O.E.P. by more reasonable methods of persuasion, the example of successful state farms, subsidies, supply of agricultural machinery, and other rational and useful inducements and temptations.

Incidentally it may be pointed out that the sentence which Dr. Ashraf seems to ascribe to me, viz., "Gradations in wages and in salaries are as widespread in Russia as in any capitalist society, save that they never reach the same amounts," is not mine at all, but an exact quotation from M. Hindes, ('Humanity Uprooted', page 82). Facts and figures of salaries and earnings, ranging from 45 roubles p. m. to 1,000 and "higher rates," "appreciably higher earnings," and yet "larger amounts by way of royalties" etc., may be found at pp. 90-91, 'Twelve Studies.'

Some other points raised by Dr. Ashraf may be dealt with.

FUNDAMENTAL SPIRIT

When I suggest that there is a resemblance between the Indian joint family or panchayat ownership and management of property and Russian "collectivisation" and "co-operative stores," "trusts", etc. I do not suggest anything mystical, but something very much in accord with evolutionist sociological science. Well-known Western scientists like Geddes and Thomson, in their work on 'sex,' recognise that "Hunger and sex continue to rule the world" to-day as they did in the most primitive times. Indian psychology would add, "together with acqusitiveness, as the three main "egoistic" instincts, and also with three corresponding and opposed "altruistic" instincts, the patriachal and parental urge to feed others, to give one's own belongings to others, to achieve immortality not by a separate line of physical progeny but by that recollection of identity with and communion with the all-including Universal Principle of Life and Consciousness, the Anima Mandi, the Rub-i-Kul, which is the Essence of Religion and which is "also" the fundamental basis and unconscious motive and rationale of the "spirit of Socialism." Of this last, move later. Here, it is enough to say that the heart-life of human beings, their hates and loves, their consequent "struggle" for existence as well as their "alliance" (not yet sufficiently recognised by science) for existence, are to-day the same as they were myriads or millions of years ago, though the head-life, the intelligence, the forms of gregarious life through and in which the primal appetites and love-hates and their derivative passions and emotions are manifested and satisfied, are constantly changing, and are different to-day from what they were twenty centuries ago. The fundamental wish for slaughter of the enemy in war is the same to-day as then, though "the most ancient and most primitive institutions" used mostly cold steel for the purpose, while "20th century technique" rains gases from aeroplanes. The elemental craving for hunger-satisfaction and nourish is the same, though there is very great difference in the "techniques" of primitive fruit and unleavened bread and milk on the one side, art of a modern French chef on the other. (Some people are inclined to think that the primitive technique of simpler food was "healthier!") Even thus, the essential "spirit", the mutual human "affection," the gregarious altruistic "desire" which holds together "primitive" joint family, is the very same, in essential character and nature as, though much less extensive and necessarily less diluted and more intensive than that which is the basis of all Socialism in all its many varieties. This fundamental "spirit" "expresses" itself in the principle of "action" which governs a joint family and ought to govern all human Society, the principle which is the quintessance of socialism, viz., "From each according to his capacity and to each according to his needs." In a family, the principle "works," successfully, so long as the common ancestor is alive, as it has "not worked," so far, under the best technique of the cleverest form of socialism; "because" the simple technique of the joint family is the "natural affection" of the older for the younger, and the loving respect of the younger for the older. If and when, because of the passing away of the common ancestor, on the emergence of too strong temperamental differences, the great belting of affection, which joins together all the wheels, great and little, and makes them all revolve simultaneously, each without its own large or small circumference, breaks, then the wheels fly apart.

"ARTIFICIAL TECHNIQUE"

Let us hope that Bolshevism will develop an "artificial technique" which will take the place, and more efficiently, and on a nation-wide and then world-wide scale, of that "natural affection." But the indications are that no mere artificial technique will do, when even natural affection fails to keep even

(Continued on page 15.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WELCOME NEWS.

According to a Peshawar message, a Turkish Commission is to decide a boundary dispute between Persia and Afghanistan. We cannot congratulate too heartily the two parties as well as Turkey for this. Apart from being Islamic countries, they all belong to Asia, and this arrangement will be welcomed by every Oriental as a gesture indicating that Asia would much rather settle domestic disputes without the help of, or reference to, the Powers of the West; that Asia, in fact, has had enough of dependence on, and subservience to, the West. Great Britain will be disappointed—it is not without significance that boundaries were originally marked by an English General in 1891—at her claims to arbitration, arising out of her historic associations with Persia and Afghanistan, having been so definitely ignored. But there is enough consolation in the fact that the rival—Russia—too, is in the same position.

THE DIFFERENCE.

They are now going to have an open and declared "Empire Maritime Policy" for the benefit of Great Britain's shipping complete with subsidy and such other further aids as the shipowners—of Great Britain, we repeat—may demand. When certain rights in Indian waters were demanded for an Indian mercantile marine, they screamed and raised their hands in horror. But they find nothing wrong in exploiting the Empire for their own benefit, or rather the "dependent" parts of the Empire. For, so far as the Dominions are concerned they cannot go beyond respectful "consultation in every respect," although South Africa is actually subsidising a non-British shipping company! They can do little more because the Dominions are equal and free. That is why in connection with the Anglo-Jap. textile trouble the Dominions are expected to do what they—not Great Britain—consider proper. No Indo-Jap. agreements — or Mody-Lees Pacts—enthusiastically encouraged by the Secretary of State——for them.

NO MORE DELAY

The Bombay Municipal Corporation should take a more actively sympathetic attitude towards the vast but still growing number of the unemployed in the City than it has so far done. More than a month ago it adopted a resolution for the raising of a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for a scheme of capital works of public utility with a view to relieving unemployment to some extent. But the Standing Committee has made no progress in giving effect to the resolution but has, in the words of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, only flirted with the question. The Corporation has therefore passed another resolution reminding the Standing Committee of its responsibility in this behalf. The resolution in fact admonishes the Committee for its delay in attending to a most urgent matter. It is to be hoped that the Committee will now at least take suitable action without any further delay.

DUTY TO STRIKERS

The Corporation also owes a special duty to the vast number of textile workers now on a general strike. The least it can do in the matter is to adopt the resolution of Mr. S. C. Joshi urging Government "to take early steps to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute by such means as may appear proper, including the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under the Trades Disputes Act, if necessary." The resolution does not take sides in the dispute but impresses upon the Government their elementary duty to intervene when over 75,000 workers are on strike and the millowners are supremely callous towards their grievances. Nor can the Corporation be indifferent towards a situation which, if the strike is indefinitely prolonged, would be a menace to the peace, prosperity and the health of the City. We trust the Corporation will unanimously adopt Mr. Joshi's resolution. In this connnction we are glad that Lord Brabourne is endeavouring to acquaint himself with the Labour view of the strike and that Messrs. Joshi, Bakhale and Munawar have discussed with him how a settlement can be brought about. We trust the Governor will also send for the accredited leaders of the strikers who can deliver the goods, so that Mr. Joshi and his friends may be in a better position to negotiate a settlement.

COLONIES TO THE RESCUE.

Since the Anglo-Japanese negotiations about Japanese competition in the Colonies have proved fruitless Mr. Runciman is reported to have "informed Mr. Matsudaira that the British Government is compelled to safeguard the textile and other British industries from further inroads of Japanese wares, sold at impossibly low prices." And these industries are to be safeguarded in what is euphemistically described as "co-operation" with the Colonies. Nothing, it should be noted, is said about the industrial interests which probably do not exist at all—of the "Natives" and their "impossibly low" economic conditions. The Empire truly exists for Britain.

ARTISTIC USE OF KHADI

(BY HANSA MEHTA.)

The generally accepted connotation of Khadi is any rough hand spun and hand woven cloth. It can neither have any fine texture nor can it be made into an article of beauty. Those who accept this definition forget that the world celebrated muslin of ancient India was hand spun and hand woven—was khadi. There are two pieces of this Dacca muslin shown in the All-India Khadi Exhibition which for their very fine texture and feathery weight are real marvels.

Khadi can also be made to look beautiful. For beauty is wherever art is. And the most ordinary khadi can be made to look beautiful if used in an artistic way. So far the vendors of Khadi have not troubled about the artistic side at all. They have managed to flood the market with most dreadful prints and aerographs, neither colour scheme nor beauty of designs have any place in their plans for popularising khadi. The organisers of this exhibition are, therefore, to be congratulated for providing at least one stall where the artistic use of khadi is displayed. It is a collection of articles of daily use. Saries, petticoats, blouses, bags, cushions, table cloths, etc. There are the Patolas of Patan famous for their colouring and woven design. There are "bavdhani" saries; there is a sari embroidered in the well-known "abhala" design of Kathiawad; there is a simple unbleached khadi sari with "ari" em-

(Continued on Page 8.)

"Government Defeat"
—"Times of India."

If you think that this is an intelligent anticipation of the obvious certainty you are mistaken. The headline refers to Ireland.

* * * *

SIMLA, May 3.

The Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting to-day."

The subject under discussion, it is understood was "Swaraj Party Decisions: What Next?"

The meeting dispersed after considering all aspects of the question and many ways and means.

* * * *

But it is not definitely known whether the Council recorded appreciation of the valuable and useful lead given by Anglo-Indian newspapers to rally Indian political miscellanies against the Indian nation.

Meanwhile we suggest a few arguments for catching them.

(1) For Liberals: The dual policy is designed to render the British connection more close and firm. A vote for it will be an emphatic vote for your creed.

(2) Responsivists: Beware of Swarajists for they will deprive you of Ministerial possibilities.

(3) Communalists: In Hindu-Muslim Unity against the Indian Nation lies the strength that Great Britain has given you. A vote against Swarajists is a vote for your political existence.

* * * *

"That realism in politics," asseverates the Bori Bunder oracle, "which India needs more than anything else to-day is, unfortunately, not too apparent in the report of the proceedings at the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi."

Not Too apparent we admit.

But they have done their best.

* * * *

The passing of the Phillipines Independence Bill "will show," says the Liberal "Leader" of Allahabad "that the people of the United States are true lovers of freedom."

Negatively it will show that the people of..... are not true lovers of freedom.

Don't try to fill up the blank otherwise you—and the poor "Leader" too—will be accused of lack of Realism in Politics.

* * * *

While we have all been talking cheerfully about peace, war, disarmament, Fascism, Communism General Strikes, Swaraj Conferences and such other unimportant matters we have been blissfully ignorant of a fast-impending sensational tragedy which may have elemental reactions.

In the middle of this month while Lord Willingdon will be on his Homeward way from Delhi to Karachi and Sir George Stanley on his from Delhi to Simla, the latter will be neither tho Viceroy nor the Governor of Madras.

Worse still, "He will come in simply as Sir George Stanley (note the absence of 'His Excellency'? and have a 'private arrival' at Viceregal Lodge, where as Sir George Stanley he will await telegraphic news (we hope telegraph wires behave) that His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon has left the country."

There is no time to lose; pray, pray separately, pray collectively for Divine Forgiveness and Divine Mercy lest the Heavens fall from above and Earthquakes rise from below.

And pray also for the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India."

* * * *

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, who presided over the annaul prize distribution of the Fort and Proprietory High School, despite his speech being rendered inaudible by the rowdyism of the students congratulated the Principal on the valuable work done by the school.

What did the boys do then?

* * * *

"Ahmedabad Mill Chief Paints Gloomy Picture.

"High Wages Crushing Industry.'

"No Hope From Negotiations. Call to Millowners to find Solution"

—Bori Bunder.

The solution is obvious. Crush the wage earners.

* * * *

TWO BETTER

Hospital Matron: How's this? The telephone message said you were bringing one accident case—and you have brought three.

Ambulance Driver: That's O.K. I knocked the other two down on the way.

Planned Crop For India

Simla Conferences Will Go Into Wheat Problem

SIMLA, May 4.

Close on the heels of the Government of India's Resolution issued to-day containing the proposals for a co-ordinated policy of economic improvement, the Associated Press understands that the Government of India are arranging two important Conferences in Simla, one in the second week of May and the other in the second week of June.

The first Conference relates to wheat, the abnormally low price of which has been causing concern both to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments affected thereby.

The Conference will commence on 10th May and Sir Fazli Hussain will preside over it. It will be attended by representatives of the Governments of the wheat producing provinces.

It is learnt that the Governments of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bombay including Sind have already agreed to send their representatives to the forthcoming Conference. The reply from the United Provinces is expected very shortly. The problem of wheat in the Frontier is very similar to that of the Punjab, as conditions in both the Provinces are similar and so the Frontier Government is said to have intimated that they are not sending any representative to attend the Conference.

MAIN PROBLEM.

The main problem the Conference will have to tackle is to get at the causes of the abnormally low price of wheat:

Is it due to over-production in the wheat-growing Provinces or

Is it the result of the law of supply and demand in any particular province or

Is it due to the law of supply and demand throughout India or, finally,

Is it due to the activities of gamblers who capture futures and control the prices.

These and kindred problems will be discussed at the Conference. But the solution will finally rest with the local Governments. Therefore, it is likely that, after the Conference at Simla, the Provincial Governments concerned will arrange Conferences in their respective areas with non-official representatives before applying whatever remedies are proposed as suitable.

CROP PLANNING.

The second Conference will deal with crop planning which has been discussed in the Resolution issued to-day.

It is pointed out in the resolution that the Government of India consider it a matter of the most urgent importance that all possible steps should be taken to regulate the plan of agricultural production for India as a whole. They have proposed to the Provincial Governments that a Conference should be held in Simla of Directors of Agriculture and Land Revenue Officers from the Provinces to discuss what measures could be taken to regulate production in adjustment to demand. The Conference has been fixed for 8th and 9th June and will discuss the planning of crops not only of rice and wheat but oil seeds, etc. The ground work of the Conference will be prepared by a sub-committee of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which, consisting as it will be of Directors of Agriculture from the various Porvinces and experts of the Imperial Council, will collect all available material and prepare details of the final agenda. The sub-committee is expected to meet on 4th, 5th and 6th June.—A. P.

TAGORE CONDEMNS SANATANISTS

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in an interview commented on the recent violent Sanatanist demonstrations against Mahatma Gandhi. The poet characterised it as "simply brutal" and said:

"If I were a Sanatanist and even if I had any sympathy for them I would certainly blush at what happened. But then those responsible for it do not represent the whole mass of Sanatanists and are only members of individual groups. I, of course, trust, and we must give them the credit, that they did not mean any harm to him and the whole thing was a mere demonstration."

Referring to his proposed visit to Ceylon Dr. Tagore said that Ceylon was part of India and the Ceylonese were of the same blood and tradition but separated by circumstances. Visitors often came from Ceylon to Santiniketan and felt the desire to make some aspect of its culture known to the Island. Consequently an invitation was accorded to the Poet, who readily accepted it, as he felt that as an artist and poet he should communicate the delight of art far and wide. Dr. Tagore was confident of winning the hearts and hospitality of the people of Ceylon in return for the gifts he had to offer them.

The Poet prefaced the interview with the remark that no special importance attached to his observations on politics, his opinion being just like that of an outsider. He admitted that he expressed his opinion at times but the time had now come for retirement and he should not be drawn into the vortex of publicity.—A.P.

DR. TAGORE SAILS FOR CEYLON

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Just at 4 p.m. to-day Dr. Rabindranath Tagore with his party boarded s.s. "Inchanga" at Taktaghat which sails for Ceylon early to-morrow morning.

The party included Mr. Nandalal Bose, the renowned artist, Mrs. Pratima Devi, Poet's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mira Ganguly, his daughter and Mrs. Haimanti Chakravorty, French wife of Mr. Amiya Chakravorty, Poet's private secretary. Six girls and six male students of Viswabharati Kalabhaban also accompanied Dr. Tagore in his voyage.

Exhibits of painting and artistic handicrafts, made mainly on silk and leather by students of Kalabhaban were taken with him for display at Colombo Exhibition. —United Press.

DEWAS' REPLY TO POLITICAL AGENT

Pleads For Complete Settlement Of Dispute

PONDICHERRY, May 4

On receipt of an adverse communication of far-reaching effect from the Political Agent, Bhopal the day before yesterday His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior) replied telegraphically yesterday as follows:—

"Received yesterday your letter of 27th ultimo. I am obliged to observe that reasons and conclusions detailed in para 3 of your letter cannot be accepted as thereby the inherent right, dignity and position of the Ruler of Dewas (Senior) are almost completely extinguished and if merely financial considerations and the contemplated reforms necessitated certain administrative adjustments the course indicated in your letter obviously peculiar, being full of misgivings for further developments and implications while complete settlement as requested in my numerous communications seems still to be a far cry.

CHANCES REMOTE

"In my telegram of January 8 to His Excellency the Viceroy, I reposed unreserved confidence and thought it would prove to the Paramount Power the equity of my cause and justification of my conduct. As no sooner the desired settlement was reached I intended requisitioning on my own staff the services of a British Officer of my free choice and confidence, but I presume from the recent attitude and the trend of happenings not only in Dewas but also in other connected spheres concerning me that chances of suspension of present conclusion and a magnanimous reconsideration are remote."—United Press.

ROMERO FOR VATICAN

(SPECIAL CABIE)

MADRID, May 3

Foreign Minister Romero has been appointed Ambassador at the Vatican in order to negotiate a concordat.

COMBINE AGAINST SWARAJISTS?

OOTACAMUND, May 4

As the Congressmen have decided to enter legislature, speculation is rife in political circles as to whether Liberals and Nationalists would coalesce to put up candidates against the Congress candidates.—United Press.

MORE REVENUE FOR U. S. GOVT.

Senate Adopts Report Of Conference Of Both Houses

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The Senate has completed the congressional action with reference to the bill to raise an additional 41,70,00,000 dollars of taxation revenue by adopting the report of the conference of both the Houses without any division.

The new legislation which has been sent to the White House for signature, tightens up the provisions against tax avoidance, levies higher taxes on transfer of estates and on large individual incomes and imposes capital stock Excess profits of the tax are estimated to yield 9,50,00,000 dollars annually.

The proposal of Senator Couzens for a ten per cent. super-income-tax was eliminated without a vote.—Reuter.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM WOODIN

NEW YORK, May 4.

The death has occurred of Mr. William Woodin, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury. He resigned on January 1 owing to ill-health, and was sent to hospital a month ago for the recurrence of throat trouble.—Reuter.

NO DEVALUATION OF REICHSMARK

Dr. Schacht Renews Declaration In Interview

BERLIN, May 4.

A renewed declaration that there would be no question of the devaluation of the Reichsmark was given by Dr. Schacht in an interview with the newspaper "West Deutscher Beobachter."

Dr. Schacht said devaluation would carry unrest into trade and industry, and seriously endanger the programme of reconstruction, and prove a blow to world trade.

He added that nothing could at present be said regarding the outcome of the Transfor Conference.

CENTRALISATION OF REICH POLICE

Nazi Cabinet Considers Creation Of Ministry Under Goering

BERLIN, May 3.

The next step in achieving a Nazi Reich will probably be the centralisation of the whole Reich police under one control. It is understood that the Cabinet is considering the creation of a news Reich Police Ministry under General Goering, with Herr Teinreich Himmler, the new head of the Secret Police, as his Secretary of State. Himmler already controls the political or secret police in all the German States.

By giving up the Prussian Ministry of Interior, Goering has not lost control of the Prussian Police as this was transferred to the Prussian Premier some time ago. —Reuter.

MORE MEN DOWN TOOLS IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 4.

Partly due to picketting at millgates both morning and noon, partly due to canvassing in labour bustees and partly on account of alleged show of force by the police inside the mills, the number of strikers considerably increased to-day.

The Textile Union claims at over 4,000 labourers were out today.

Marathe, Kulkarni and few others who picketted this morning were taken into police custody, but were released later on.

The workers took out a long procession in the city which terminated in a meeting at Chitnis Park. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Ruiker and others.—United Press.

DELHI MILL PUTS ON STEAM

But Police Ban On Demonstrations Persists

NEW DELHI, May 4.

The Delhi cloth mills are working to-day with almost the full complement of workers. A strong police force is patrolling the mill area and is not allowing the strikers either to assemble or to stop "loyal" workers from entering the mills.—A. P.

Schuster On His Achievements

(Continued from Page 1)

thing of the spirit which underlies this resolution.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

I shall not enlarge to-night on societies in the Punjab and who is a well-known authority on this whole subject. He will take up his work early in June.

MARKETING DRIVE.

I now turn to other efforts at the Conference to work out constructive plans for the future. As to these we came definitely to the conclusion that the first thing which is needed in India to-day and the line of action which is most promising of substantial practical results, is to start an organised to drive improve the marketing organisation Indian agricultural produce. I use the expression marketing in a wide sense. Itt involves a concerted policy for improving the grading sortingd and bulking of the main staple products, for developing markets for perishable commodities, for exploring openings in both internal and external markets, and ensuring that information as to those openings is available to the agriculturists, so that India's production as a whole may be adjusted to the demand.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Particular attention must be devoted not merely to crops but to the products of animal husbandry. This is a side of the matter the vast importance of which is often ignored.

the question of agricultural indebtedness because, although we devoted a great deal of time to this problem and discussed lines of action to be followed by the provincial Governments, we were all agreed that such action, vitally important though it is, can be regarded as no more than a palliative, and that what really matters is to effect some permanent improvement in economic conditions. I must, however, just mention one important decision, and that is that we have decided to appoint at once an expert officer to work out plans for the agricultural credit department of the Reserve Bank. We have secured the services of Mr. M. L. Darling who was formerly Registrar of Co-operative

MARKETING OFFICER.

There is one special opportunity too which deserves mention and that is the opportunity which the Ottawa preferences give India in the British market. We have already obtained substantial benefit from these in the case of special crops like linseed, but we need a concerted plan to eusure that we obtain the full benefit on all possible crops.

The Government of India has now definitely decided to make an organised drive on the whole question of marketing. We had settled some months ago to get out a marketing expert and this expert, Mr. Livingstone, who has been chief marketing officer to the Board of Agriculture in England, has just arrived. We hope to see the early appointment of marketing officers in all the provinces, the setting up of committees for staple crops, and the setting up of provincial dairying committees. We intend also to appoint a special staff at headquarters to deal with the animal husbandry marketing side and to set up a Dairy Industry Institute for research work on the physical and chemical properties of Indian milk and its reactions to the various forms of processing and transport in Indian conditions.

It is necessary to supplement all this with a co-ordinated plan of agricultural production for the whole of India, so as to ensure that production is adjusted to the internal and external demand. But the position now in India as regards both rice and wheat gives cause for some anxiety. We are certainly approaching a time when a carefully directed plan for production in India as a whole is necessary. In order to formulate a plan a conference of all provincial directors of agriculture and revenue officers is to be held very soon in Simla, and there is to be a preliminary conference about wheat next week.

As a supplement to all this we have decided to restart actively the programme for the appointment of Indian Trade Commissioners and we hope to get two at least appointed this year.

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

While the attention of the Conference was mainly concentrated on plans and problems affecting agriculturists, this by no means implied any failure to recognise the vital importance of industrial development. But there is one special step in regard to industry which is being taken as a result of the conference discussions. The question of a central organisation for co-ordinating Industrial Research was considered, but the general view expressed at the Conference was that the most immediate need is for a central organisation which will act as a clearing house for industrial intelligence, which will keep in touch with industrial development in India and elsewhere, and which will be able to give information and advice to industrialists and other persons as to industrial openings, and how to deal with various industrial problems either by way of research or otherwise. The Government of India have accordingly decided to set up a central bureau of Industrial Intelligence, and this bureau, in order to ensure that it keeps in close touch with current industrial markets and practical business, will be attached to the Indian Stores Department, an organisation which has already done a great deal to promote Indian industries.

I must say something now on a very important line of action which might help to stimulate a general revival reacting both on agriculture and industry—capital expenditure on public works of economic value. The whole field was fully reviewed at this conference, and the Government of India has called on Provincial Governments to submit forecasts of suitable projects which could be undertaken during the next few years. Road development received special consideration, and it seems possible that proposals for road loans may now be forthcoming in view of the recent decision that interest charges on loans to build roads together with maintenance charges in respect of roads so constructed may be met from the grants made to provinces from the Road Fund.

There is one other important item in our general economic programme on which we have not yet been able to take final decisions. I refer to the organisation of economic—statistics and an economic survey of India. On this subject we have the recommendations of the Robertson-Bowley report to work upon. affected by these world developments, and the need for concentrating on the improvement of the standard of living in India and on developing the home market, is intensified because the growing economic nationalism of other countries must mean some reduction in India's export markets.

If I state the problem in this way I do not wish it to be understood that I am one of those who think that India's goal ought to be complete economic self-sufficiency. That object could only be attained at a great sacrifice in the general standard of living. But the course of world development does indicate the need for a policy for India which must be something different from the past policy, both in being more consciously planned and in its general orientation. We have to take account not only of the increasing restriction but also of the increasing uncertainty of external markets.

FOUR PRINCIPLES

On this appreciation there ought as I see at to be four cardinal features in the Indian policy.

First, all possible energy should be devoted to developing the internal market and improving the standard of living in India.

Secondly, every possible opportunity should be taken to take advantage of those external markets in which India's position is secure. Under this head I believe that India has enormous opportunity from her position as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. I am convinced that the Ottawa Agreement ought to be extended much further in the direction of creating real economic unity between the nations of the British Commonwealth.

A third feature must be to obtain the maximum security in the markets of other countries by special trade agreements.

And lastly a fourth feature must be to improve India's competitive power in all markets by increasing the efficiency of production and the grade and quality of the produce.

TRADE DIVERSION

Turning from this general economic programme, there is just one other matter in the field of serious affairs on which I must say something before I close. Some weeks ago I made in the Assembly a considered statement on behalf of the Government of India that we were fully alive to the concern felt in Bombay as to the diversion of trade from Bombay, and that we proposed to enquire into what steps were necessary to guard against this danger. We have been very actively ngaged on this matter since then, and although I cannot make any definite statement now, I can assure you that we are by no means neglecting our undertaking, and that we think developments may be such as to allay some of the apprehensions which have been felt on this matter.

I must apologise for having kept you so long with serious talk. My excuse must be my own absorbing interest in the subjects which I have been discussing and also that this is my last public utterance in India. I shall leave India with the greatest regret. India has treated me very well. I have learned many lessons; I have made many friends. I have loved my work and I have loved the chances of sport and pleasure which the limited margin of leisure has allowed me. I hope that my friendship with Indians and with India may last through my life and if ever I can serve India or Indians in the future I will do so.

British Warships For Yemen Coast

Air Demonstrations From Aden Authorised

SIMLA, May 4.

A communique states:—

"While there is no confirmation of the sensational report appearing in this morning's news papers and emanating from Cairo to the effect that the insurgents had attacked he Roval Palace a Sana and killed the Imam of Yemen, it has been ascertained from authoritative sources that a critical situation has developed at the Red Sea Port of Hodeidah on the Yemen coast owing to the collapse of the Yemen Authority in that place which contains some 300 British Indian subjects.

WARSHIPS AT PORT

"Pending the restoration of order by a properly constituted authority, His Majesty's Government are taking all possible precautions for safety of the lives and property of British subjects in Hodeidah at which port H. M. S. the "Panzance" has already arrived.

AIR DEMONSTRATIONS

"Two other British Warships are expected as reinforcements within a few days and an air demonstration from Aden has been authorised. The British Minister at Jedda has also made a representation to the Saudi Government for the safeguarding of the lives and property of British Subjects during the course of hostilities between the Rulers of Saudi Arabia and Yemen and has received a reassuring reply."—United Press.

IMAM OF YEMEN WITHDRAWS?

CAIRO, May 3.

In order to avoid a fratricidal conflict among the Muslims, the Imam of Yemen has withdrawn from the disputed territory and asked King Fuad to intervene and restore peace according to a telegram received here.—Reuter.

(Conflicting reports have been received during the last few days regarding the situation in Yemen. The above message contradicts the cable received earlier stating that the Imam of Yemen was killed by insurgents).

IBN SAUD DOMINATES ARABIA

ADEN, May, 4

Apart from a few minor "Sultanadi", King Ibnsaud now practically dominates Arabia in consequence of the victorious march led by the troops of the Red Sea Coast everywhere ejecting Yemenites.

There are now Italian and British warships at Hodeidah, all foreign residents of which have been transferred to Kameran Island.

The assassination of the Imam of Yemen lacks official confirmation It is known that he collapsed upon hearing that his sons armies had been heavily defeated.—Reuter.

LATEST ABOUT IMAM OF YEMEN

CAIRO, May 4.

According reports from Hodeida, the rumour of the death of the Imam of Yemen is incorrect. It is stated that the Imam announced his intention of leading his forces personally to defend his capital Sanaa and made a moving speech before the Extraordinary War Council at Sanaa. On the other hand, there are reports of mutinies of Yemenite troops, especially Nejran Hodeida where the Yemenite resistance to the Saudi forces is said to have collapsed.

A revolution is reported to have broken out at Sanaa and spread to other towns. Ibn Saud's forces are said to have occupied Hodeida whence His Majesty's sloop Penzance transferred 300 foreigners to Kameran Island.

The Saudi officials from Jeddah are understood to be going to Hodeida by sea, presumably to take over the administration of the town.—Reuter.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

Demonstration Parades Of The Victory Of Revolution

(From Our Correspondent)

MOSCOW, May 1.

Moscow witnessed the greatest event since the Revolution today, when May 1st celebration changed from an anti-Bourgeois demonstration into a national holiday. A military parade was held in Red Square on a grandiose scale. It showed the high technical qualities and excellent discipline of the Red Army. Over 40,000 troops, 800 tanks and armoured cars and 550 air-planes participated in the parade. The civil demonstration that followed the parade greatly differed from the same of early years. Over 1,000,000 civilians neatly dressed and singing and dancing passed Lenin's Mausoleum, where Stalin Kalinin, Voroshilov, Maxim Gorky and other Communist leaders stood, happily applauding the marching of citizens.

GERMAN PAPER WARNED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, May 3.

Essfer Volkeszeitung Kvelnischo Volkzeitung resumed publication after having been banned for inadvertently inserting a question mark at the end of the sentence referring to Hitlers reconstruction work.

The Secret police warned that exceedingly severe measures would be taken in future for such mistakes.

ANOTHER CHARGE ... AGAINST KHALE

A fresh charge of alleged incitement to violence against Public Servants, at a meeting of 10,000 strikers, was filed against Vasant B. Khale, Labour Leader, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Friday evening.

Mr. Khale is at present taking his trial on a charge of contravening the Order under sec. 144, an offence punishable under sec. 188 I.P.C.

In the second case against him, the Police alleged that "he at Bombay on 27-4-1934, abetted the commission of assault or criminal force to deter public servants from their duty, by addressing a crowd of 10,000 strikers and instigating them to use criminal force against public servants, and wantonly provoking the strikers to cause a riot and thereby committeed an offence punishable under sec. 117 I.P.C., read with sec. 153 and sec, 353 I.P.C.

The case is postponed to May 8.

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Readers' Views

The Match Duty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There have been so many rumours and contradictions from time to time in regard to the match excise, that many upcountry traders in this commoditare still in a state of bewilderment, regarding the exact amount of excise that has been finally recommended by the Select Committee and passed by the legislature, and I shall, therefore, be much obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the fact that the excise on matches has been finally fixed as under:—

Re. 1.—Rupee one per gross boxes containing on an average forty matches.

Re. 1-8.—Rupee one and a half per gross boxes containing on average sixty matches.

Rs. 2.—Rupees two per gross boxes containing on an average eighty matches.

This excise duty is payable on all matches manufactured on and after first day of April 1934 and that stocks made and removed from the factory prior to this date are exempt from this charge.—Yours, etc.,

LALUBHAI CHUNILAL,
for President, Indian Match Manufacturers' Association.

Poona Anglo-Urdu High School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd of May, I find a paragraph regarding the annual function of my school. Your correspondent writes to say that the policy of Government in the matter of the school building was criticized. I wish to point out that no criticism was levelled against Government policy but only a fervent hope was expressed by the speakers that the scheme would soon materialize. They urged the authorities to expedite the matter.

Will you please correct the statement?—Yours, etc.,

MD. HIDAYETUULA,
Head Master,
Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.
Poona, May 3.

Increased Working Hours In Government Offices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee was that the hours of work in Government offices should be changed so as to tally with the hours of work prevailing in the commercial firms of Bombay. Consequently the hours of work were changed and now we have to work from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an interval of half an hour for tiffin, lunch, etc. These new hours were introduced from the first of March 1933. Now after an experience of more than a year I can say that these hours are telling on the general health of Government employees, for, they leave no scope to them for taking any kind of outdoor exercise in the evening. In summer we no doubt get one hour for recreation as the sun sets at or about 7 p.m. But in winter we cannot get even quarter of an hour as the sun sets at or about 6. I may also add that we begin to get ready for the office from 9 a.m. and reach home between 7 and 8 in case we are so fortunate as to leave office in time, i.e., at 6 p.m. I, therefore, request Government to take care of the general health and eye-sight of its employees, to give them sufficient scope for recreation in the evening and for attending to domestic needs in the morning. I suggest that the present hours be changed and fresh hours be fixed, say from 11 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. I may also point out that it is a wrong kind of economy to give no breathing time to the employees and to take the maximum of work from them, as Government apparently intends to do. In this connection I may further point out that the new hours introduced last year, are not in vogue in 'all' Government offices. The courts of the Presidency Magistrates, for instance, work from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with an interval of 3/4 hour.—Yours, etc.,

"SUFFERER."

Mango-The King Of Fruits

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The mango is a luscious fruit of tropical India and its glory has been the theme of poets ever since the beginning of ancient literature. Kalidas, the king of poets, has mentioned of Mango tree in his Rutu Samhara assigning the sweet memory of the fruit in the heart of the cuckoo, the Indian bulbul cooling at the advent of summer. Indeed, it is a delicious cooling fruit during the hot days of the Eastern summer and its virtues have been equally praised by the modern scientists.

A study of mangoes by Perry and Zilva of Liesture Institute London shows that Vitamins A and C are present in notable amounts. In some varieties, the amount of Vitamin C present compares favourably with lemon juice. In all varieties tested the vitamin A content was found to be equal to that of butter. This places mango on a very high level as a protective food. No other food can compare with it as a source of Vitamin A. Butter can be used only in limited quantity because being free from fat it prolongs the stay of food in the stomach and colon and promotes putrifactive changes. In the mango the fat with which Vitamin A is associated in a state of fine emulsion is easily digested and readily assimilated Truly the fruit has a wonderful future in the modern dieties.

In spite of the nativity of mango in India, the cultivation of mango has not much extended and in general the fruit consumption per head is at low level in India compared to other countries. The possibilities of the country for fruit cultivation must be explored and the scientific knowledge in the cultural and commercial aspects must be brought to bear in the interest of National welfare. It is high time that the experienced men in the line and and the capitalists landlords should lead the educated youth in their plight for service seeking.—Yours, etc.

M.R.G.

A Novel Spinning Machine

At the Khadi Exhibition one of the novelties that attract attention as visitors enter the Vanita Visram Garden is the Kirloskar spinning machine. The designer of the machine is Mr. G. B. Kale who is an employee of the Kirloskar implements worker at Kirloskarwadi. Except for a carding plate and ball bearings the entire machine has been built at the Kirloskarwadi. The machine was submitted to the All-India Spinners' Association for the competition for a prize of one lac of rupees, and the designer hopes to be able to satisfy the judges in respect of the various points raised by them. It is by no means as simple a mechanism as the charka, but Mr. Kale holds that it is such as can be plied in a rustic home by a villager of some intellegence and with some training. The cost is put down at present at Rs. 200 approximately but the inventor expects to bring it down to Rs. 150 the limit of the price fixed for All-India Spinners' Association competition. The machine looks a little too heavy to be carried about easily but Mr. Kale has already constructed another in which the weight has been much reduced. The machine is worked with one foot like a sewing machine and hands are free to feed the cotton to be turned into slivers and the slivers into yarn. One peculiarity of the spinning machine is that in addition to spinning there is a contrivance for carding simultaneously and the claim has been established that even with both the processes going on together about 2000 yards of yarn can be trrned out in an hour. So the output for eight hours work daily is 16000, yards or one and half pound of yarn of 12 counts. If carding is done elsewhere five threads can be spun out at a time and the output of yarn is increased correspondingly. Thus it is computed that two machines can supply yarn enough in quantity to keep one handloom working constantly. The quality of yarn turned out is good, both uniform and even and while ordinarily the yarn taken out is of 12 to 16 counts, the machine can be adjusted to take out yarn up to 20 counts. Undoubtedly the mechanism appears to a layman to be somewhat complicated and somewhat difficult to be handled by village folk. But it is a point of view to be considered that if a larger output is required some form of machinery has to be used, and further it is urged that the men and women who may ply this spinning-wheel in their cottages will be drawn from the same classes that provide the labour which handles to-day more complicated machinary in our spinning and weaving mills.

KHADI FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

A Khadi Fancy Dress Competition for children will, at previously anounced be held at the grounds of the Exhibition at 5 p.m. (tomorrow Sunday). Entries for the competition should be sent on to the Secretary Vanita Vishram, Hall, Sandhurst Road, containing the following particulars on or before 8 p.m. to-day.

Name of competitor
Name and address of parents or guardians
Age.

The only conditions of the competition are that the children both girls and boys should be under 15 and that the fancy dress should be made wholly of hand spun and hand woven materials (including certified varieties of silk and woollen cloth).

The competitors with their guardians or parents are requested to be present by 4-30 p.m. at the Vanita Vishram Gardens.

VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION

The following were the chief amongst many visitors who paid a visit to the All India Khadi Exhibition on 2nd and 3rd May:-

(1) Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, (2) Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Kanuga (3) Lady Manubhai N. Mehta, (4) Dr. Jivraj Mehta, (5) Mr. Jayasukhalal K. Mehta, (6) Mr. Trikamdas Dwarkadas, (7) Mr. Gordhandas Morarji (8) Mr. B. N. Mahisheri, (9) Mr. Himatlal G. Anjaria, (10) Mr. Babrekar (Advocate), (11) Mr. Bhaisahib Kotwal of Indur, (12) Mr. B. K. Desai, (13) Mrs. Gangaben Patel, (14) Dr Athavale of Swastik League, (15) Dr. M. G. Kher, (16) Mr. Alulkar, (17) Mr. B. B. Sohani, (18) Mr. Nerurkar, (19) Mr. Kunte.

Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay, paid a visit on 3rd May to the All-India Khadi Exhibition and was much pleased to see the many-sided progress Khadi has made during last few years. He made the following note in the visitors' book.

"I visited the Khadi Exhibition and was impressed with the progress made in various industries and variety and texture of Khadar-made articles."

Mr. Kaunga wrote as under:

"I visited the Khadi Exhibition, and have great pleasure in stating that the Exhibition gives one a very favourable impression regarding the great progress made in the manufacture of Khadar during the the last few years."

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S TASK

(Continued From Page 6)

mies of the Soviet Union used to misrepresent the U.S.S.R. peaceful policy as a result of her weakness. At present we can hardly find even among our most stupid enemies any who would have the courage to say that the peaceful policy of the U.S.S.R. is a sign of her weakness."

It is understood that the Soviet Government has proposed the prolongation of the non-aggression treaty to Poland also; but so far, Poland has not responded to the Soviet proposal. There are signs, according to foreign political circles, that Poland has recently adopted a policy of friendship toward Germany and therefrom comes her coldness towards the U.S.S.R.

Studying Stratosphere.

Under the auspices of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science, a conference took place in Leningrad for the study of the problems of the stratosphere during the first week of this month. More than 300 scientists took part in the work of the conference under the leadership of academician S. V. Vavilov, chairman of the conference.

Professor P. A. Molchanov, director of the Aerological Institute, made a report on the flight of a crewless baloon into the stratosphere. Professor Molchanov, who is the inventor of the crewless baloon, pointed out that his crewless balloons equipped with scientific instruments were difficult to locate after their descent; he emphasized the necessity of constructing instruments with special devices for transmitting data collected during the flight over the radio. One of Professor Molchanov's automatic crewless baloons recently reached the record height of 21 Km.

The learned professor further pointed out that in the Arctic, the layer which reflects sound waves is located at a height of 30 Km.; therefore the quality of the envelope should be such as to enable the radio-equippped baloons to reach this layer.

Academician Joffe reported on the problem of the still mysterious cosmic rays. Rejecting the old hypothesis that this extremely penetrating kind of radiation is a flow of protons, the Academician declared that in his estimation, cosmic rays are related to the processes of the disintegration and transfiguration of matthe stratosphere and for high

The technical section considered plans for future stratostats, for airplanes capable of reaching the stratosphere and for powered rockets. According to P. S. Dubensky, rockets have already reached heigrts of 10 to 12 Km. and in the near future are expected to go as high as 25 to 30 km. Heights of 100 to 150 km. are not considered beyond the bounds of possibility when such rockets are fully developed.

Soviet laboratories are already at work on the problems of air resistance at the tremendous speeds which such rockets will have to attain.

The conference stressed the necessity of co-operation among Soviet, American and Canadian scientists in studying polar atmospheric conditions and decided to call an international stratospheric congress in the U.S.S.R., in 1936—this time to coincide with the complete eclipse of the sun.

Soviet And Disarmament.

At the opening of the session of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Mr. Stein, the Soviet delegate, began his speech by stating that all recent developments have confirmed the view that the Disarmament Conference practically came to an end in the summer of 1933. This deplorable result of the conference must have been due to some fundamental fault in its work. The Soviet delegation believes that this fundamental fault was the rejection of the Soviet project of complete, universal and immediate disarmament.

The Soviet delegation continues to hold the view that universal and complete disarmament is the only method which can eliminate all differences, make possible effective control and create a firm and lasting guarantee of peace.

The U.S.S.R., naturally cannot be held in any way responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. The Soviet Union remains true to its original position and is prepared to accept any reduction of existing armaments, no matter how small, provided of course, it is universal and applies to all the neighbours of the Soviet Union.

It would be wrong for the Conference, however, to limit itself to recording the failure of all attempts to reduce existing armaments. The Soviet Delegation does not consider the situation entirely hopeless and is prepared to support any effort made to secure some positive result. The Soviet Union has led the way by a number of proposals, particularly by the definition of the aggressor.

Stein further reminded the session of the French proposals made during the Conference and of President Roosevelt's proposal for a world non-aggression pact. He also spoke of the successes achieved by the U.S.S.R., in signing the convention for the definition of the aggressor with Poland Turkey, Rumania, Esthonia, Lativia, Persia, Afghanistan, Czeshoslavakia, Yugoslavia, Lithuania and Finland, and of the recent prolongation of the non-aggression pacts between the Soviet Union and the Baltic States.

Stein concluded by proposing that the conference study all proposals for strengthening security, particularly the definition of the aggressor, with a view to making it binding upon all the members of the Conference. He also urged that the General Commission resumed its work as soon as possible.

Recently there have been obvious signs of a change in policy on the part of the U.S.S.R., towards the League of Nations. This tendency became especiallly evident after the exit of Japan and Germany from the League. The possibility of the Soviet Unions joining the League has become more probable. Political observers predict that in the near future the Soviet Union will join the League of Nations.

SULTANPUR FIRING

State Committee To Inquire Into Circumstances Of Action

KAPURTHALA, May 4.

It is understood that the State authorities have ordered an independent enquiry into the firing on Muslims at Sultanpur on the last Moharrum day which resulted in 22 deaths and injuries to 30.

The committee is to ascertain whether the firing was in excess of the demand of the situation.

Military pickets are continuing to guard all important places in the State. The general situation shows improvement.—United Press.

ARTISTIC USE OF KHADI

(Continued From Page 6)

broidery. It is a small collection but it gives an idea of the vast possibilities of the artistic use of khadi, and indicates very impressively the best method of popularising it.

"DEFENCE EXPENDITURE"

The Technical Committee of the Disarmament Conference estimates the world's total expenditure on defence in 1931 at between 20,000,000 and 22,000,000 gold francs

It sounds a lot—at least when we reflect
How long and loudly poverty is pleaded
By every State on earth for its neglect
Of human misery that goes unheeded,
While, if the computation be correct,
Some twenty thousand million francs are needed
For buying means devised by men of wits
To blow their fellows into little bits.
Yet, giving credence to each State's profession,
You'll note that absolutely nothing's spent
On any preparation for aggression
Or sabre-rattling—not one single cent!
Mere self-defence is now their sole obsession;
The times are past when any nation bent
On gaining credit for the part it played
Took robbery with violence for its trade.
"Then why," you ask, "this staggering expense
(Since no one budgets for attack nor dreams of it)
On feverish preparations for defence?"
A knotty problem, and whate'er one deems of it,
There's no reply, alas! in common sense
Or sane psychology, though one wrote reams of it—
Unless, perchance, each State's good faith is shown
In judging others' honesty by its own.

MacFlecknoe in the "New Statesman."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Toddy Shop Routine

Tardeo is fast becoming the beauty-spot of Bombay. Especially that part of Tardeo where the Bellasis Road slopes down the Central Bridge and mingles with the Bellasis Road of the low-level in a close and impetuous embrace. Here, in this happy retreat, surrounded by wooden palisades on one side and walls on the other, is situated a fish market which emits a stinking smell almost every hour of the day to the great inconvenience of pedestrians. That is not all. Rising apparently out of the low-level road is a building, which is hallowed by the presence of a busy toddy shop. The odour emanating from it automatically sends the hand of the teetotaller to his nose. In front of this busy restaurant, one can see, at eventide, people of all kinds, descriptions and age grouping in—fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters and even children.

Toddy flows and flows freely. The carouse, begun with a bottle, ends with half-a-dozen. The actual drama of these "toddy-drinkers" then commences. In their great exhilaration the crowd clap each other first, and slap each other next. Then a battle of bad words reinforced with a rain of ill-humoured blows, ending sometimes in broken heads until some stray police constable in black livery and yellow turban swoops down upon them and restores order and peace amidst this turbulent congregation. Really a sight for the gods and sober men to see.

Bugs In Bombay

Speaking of vegetable food in Hindu hotels of Bombay, an American lady married to an Indian, once told me that she had to give up meat diet once for all and that she had taken a fancy for Indian vegetable dishes. She waxed eloquent over 'puris' and 'chapatis', 'patal usal' and 'patal bhaji', assured me that there could be no two opinions over them, that they were really appetizing and that she was all for them.

But that was only for a very brief period; shortly after she began to complain of them—and complain of dead bugs found floating in them! And before she left for New York she even drew the attention of the Municipal authorities to this fact.

You never know. These bugs are everywhere in Bombay, in uncomfortable police court chairs, in benches in the public gardens in puris and in dals. I recollect the grim experience of a gentleman,—one of those wandering mortals that we meet with so often lounging, in Hindu hotels in Girgaum,—who, despite his adipose tissue, ran, with impressive speed out of a hotel, when he saw all sorts of unimaginable vermins which one is supposed to find only in a museum specially set apart for them.

SHOULD LADIES BEHAVE

(Continued from page 4).

female Scotty, is named after the part I played on the stage in Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Become Electra." She was such a sombre, troubled character that I thought the addition of Hot Cha would be funny," she laughed. The other three dogs are a family of wire-haired Scotch terriers. "The male, Sammy de Boy, is so named because he's the father," Miss Brady illuminated. "The mother is Nina de Boucicault de Hopkins Kinskins, because in 'Lady Alone' I played a character named Nina Hopkins and because Boucicault is the name of a great English actress. Their daughter, and a perky little dog rolled a pair of rougish eyes upward, "is named simply Jesse de Brady, after me." The actress delights in rowdily playing with her dogs but seldom are they petted. "Because it makes 'Softies' of them," she explained. In "Should Ladies Bhave" Miss Brady plays opposite Lionel Barrymore in a cast including Conway Tearle, Kathrine Alexander, Mary Carlisle, William Janney and Halliwell Hobbes.

Harry Baumont directed.

ANN HARDING IN 'THE CONQUERORS'

At The Capitol

Embracing the historical highlights of our nation's growth during the last sixty years, "The Conquerors," co-starring Richard Dix and Ann Harding, coming to the Capitol Theatre to-day is the first picture to reach the screen with an optimistic thought for the current economic problems. Not only does the picture tackle the current depression, but it goes back to the business slumps of 1873 and 1893 and graphically discloses the inevitable recovry that followed each one. Here is a production that should revive hope in a nation that has repeatedly weathered the economic storms to return in each instance a stronger and better nation than ever before.

There is a mighty sweep to this picture that unfolds on the screen the romantic and commercial progress of the United States. For the first time, as it has been said by some here is a motion picture that is bigger than a motion picture. It is a celluloid education within an entertainment. In an hour a half through the miracle of talking pictures, one is privileged to sit up in an easy chair and see parading by the most significant sixty years of progress of America, and the amazing and beautiful story of Caroline whose belief in her young husband Roger, equalled only by her belief in the future of the United States. This belief inspired Roger to found a bank—the first bank of Fort Allen, Nebraska, ... And when that bank tottered on the brink of failure, and ultimately "Went under" in the panic of 1893, it was the great foresight of Caroline that made not only Roger, but others to see that this country would survive to enjoy the fruits of more glorious and prosperous years. Richard Dix and Ann Harding and their director, William Wellman, and David O. Selznick, the executive producer, of RKO-Radio who had the foresight to make this picture, have employed every resource of the motion picture industry yto make this picture equal to its inspiring theme.

PICKETING AT MILLS

Strike Committee To Make A Test Case

The Secretaries, Joint Strike Committee write:—

As stated in our yesterday's statement, the millowners' are continuing their tactics of opening Mills and making a show as if they are working. The "Evening News" reports the opening of seven more mills. Out of these new mills, we can state that an abortive attempt was made to open the Tata Mills. On the other hand, we can report a definite reduction in the number of men working in the Kohinoor Mills.

The Strike Committee posted picketers to-day at the gates of Century and Elphinstone Mills. The picketers bore the badges of the Joint Strike Committee. The picketers were warned by the police officer on duty not to picket. On their continuing to stand on the gate, they were promptly arrested and sent to the Delisle Road Police Station. The explanation given at the Police Station regarding their arrest was that picketing was unlawful in the case of mills which had started working. This would be made a test case by the Strike Committee.

Several cases of assaults in company's chawls have been reported. The total number of strikers arrested during the day is about 20.

The most important feature of the strike situation to-day is the strike in the new Kurla Mills involving about 3,000 workers. In the evening a meeting of strikers was held at Kurla at which Comrade Bhayyaji Kulkarni spoke. The strike at Kurla is bound to react favourably on the strike situation in Bombay inasmuch as it is bound to lead to the stoppage of strike-breakers who are brought from Kurla for the Kohinoor and Spring Mills.

The election meeting took place to-day; one at Sewri in the morning which elected the rank and file representatives for the Sewri group of mills. A similar meeting was held this evening at Kamgar Maidan where representatives for the Naigaum and Nagu Sayaji Wadi group of mills were elected.

CASSIM ALLI ARRESTED

There were four meetings held in the Labour area on Friday night.

After the meeting held at Madanpura ended, Cassim Alli, a Labour leader of the Madanpura centre, was arrested on a charge of inciting the workers to violence.

SENSATION AT ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET

Premier Interrupted In His Speech By Guest

LONDON, May 3.

An unprecedented interruption of the Prime Minister's speech occurred at the Royal Academy banquet this evening which was attended by the Prince of Wales and a distinguished gathering.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was extolling the achievements of the National Government when a guest interjected: "Why not say something about the present exhibition?" "I am coming to that" quietly replied Mr. MacDonald, who proceeded to express the hope the patrons of art would encourage living artists.

Earlier Mr. MacDonald had described the international situation as still uncertain and unsettled, and the hourly concern of the Government who had been striving for goodwill, peace and the establishment of international confidence. If there were any difficulties in the way of disarmament, they did not arise because any country in the world to-day wished to possess extravagant armaments, but because the nations had not got sufficient confidence in each other to adopt policies of goodwill and cooperation

ACADEMY BANQUET INCIDENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 4.

The Octogenarian Royal Academician, Mr. Adrian Stokes (Brother of the inventor of the Stokes Gun) is quite unrepentant after interrupting the Prime Minister at the brilliant Royal Academy Banquet last night.

The function is always one of one most important in the year and the company is the most distinguished.

Mr. Stokes, when interviewed, asks why Mr. MacDonald dwelt on Government's achievements, instead of speaking of the Academy Exhibition opening on May 7. He declares that notable people attend banquet annually and talk about their own affairs and ignore the efforts of the Academy exhibition.

"Why should not they give us a legup?"

The Prince of Wales and the principal guests at the banquet displayyed amusement at the interruption.

MADRAS ACTS PROMPTLY

MADRAS, May 4.

The Local Government have issued orders announcing their decision to appoint a Provincial Marketing Officer and constitute a Provincial Marketing Board.—A. P.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT

Colaba United In Final

On Friday the Colaba United played the Green and Whites in the Semi-Final round of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament and defeated the latter by the odd goal in three. The Colaba United was decidedly the better team and deserved to win. But the score does not truly indicate the result of play. Had the Colaba Forwards converted all the opportunities that were offered to them, the score board would have told a different tale. However that was not to be.

The outstanding figure on the field was Dadoo, the Colaba Centre-half. In his spoiling tactics and feeding the forwards he was a host in himself. The Green and Whites attacking quintette found in a barrier very difficult to cross over. All their joint manoeuvres were spoilt by him and his colleagues in the half line before they proceeded far. Premlal at full back was a tower of strength who drove his opponents away by hefty kicks. Another man who deserves great praise was the Green and Whites Goalkeeper. Babna. But for him, the losers might have been down by a much larger margin.

The game opened with the Green and Whites attacking the Colaba goal. For five minutes they hovered round their opponents' fortress, but nothing came of it. Then the United Forwards got going and before the game was many minutes old, Devram notched the first goal of the day. Encouraged by this success, the Colaba Forwards made repeated on-rushes into their opponents' territory and bombarded their citadel. Babna was responsible for several good clearances. Jairam the Green and Whites Centre half tried hard to set his forwards going, but they could not make much headway. Their outside left made some splendid flank movements and centred well too. Premlal was, however, always on the spot to clear them away. At half time the score stood at one goal to nil, Colaba United leading.

On crossing over the Colaba playeyrs were on the fore again. They made several co-operative advances, but they could not increase the lead till midway through the game. Munaswamy registered the second goal with a beautiful shot which gave Babna no chance. A ding-dong struggle ensued. The game was practically restricted to the mid-field until towards the closing stages of the game. The Green and White's left-winger made an excellent solo move and dodging a couple of defenders centred the ball. It remained for their outside right to score the only goal of the Green and White.

THE RESULT.

COLABA UNITED 2 goals
GREEN AND WHITES 1 goal

THE TEAMS.

Colaba United:—Shabuddin; Premlal and Ramchunder; Narayen, Dadoo and Mahomed; Manek, Ram Krishna, Munaswamy, Devram and Krishna.

Green and Whites:—Babna; Yesoo and Mathoo; Sitaram, Jairam and Vishnu; Baboo, Ramchandar, Laxman, P. Laxman and Bagil.

Referee—Mr. H. E. Turner.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

Garrison vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, at 5-40 p.m.

OOTACAMUND RACES

Acceptances For Third Day

The following are acceptances for o-morrow, which is the Third Day of Ootacamund Races:—

FIRST RACE. Time 2-45 p.m.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Silver Salmon 9|4, Butterfly 9|2, Irish Star 8|3, Corviglia 7|12.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Rosenante II 9|10, Roundlay 8|10 Dorceur 8|2, Dios 8|0. Gold Plume 7|8, Cylak 7|4.

THE GUINDY PLATE. Distance 7 1|2 furlongs.

Goolab 9|4, Rahib Pasha 9|4, Young Chayna 8|7, Redoubt 7|11, Mansur Pasha 7|10, Bahriyah 7|7, Roi-de-Lair 7|7, Fury 7|6, June 7|4.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Division I). Distance 6 furlongs.

Defender 9|7, Farid Pasha 9|3, Hasna 8|12, Faithful II 8|10, St Fortunat 8|7, Wafadar 8|7, Ridiar 8|4, Carter 8|1, Sakran 7|13, Charing Cross 7|9.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Division II). Distance 6 furlongs.

Al Capone 9|5, Al Saffah 9|2, Seboor 8|12, Sterling 8|10, Mashal 8|8, Al Mandoob 8|5, Summerton 8|2, Black Tiger 7|4, Almijrin 7|4.

THE TABRIZ PLATE. Distance 5 1|2 furlongs.

Faithful II 9|6, Maharani 8|9, Jeremy 8|8, Money Maker 8|3, Mashal 8|3, Malster 7|13, Yeman 7|4.

INDIAN FOOTBALL TEAM FOR S. AFRICA

Twenty-Two Players Nominated For Final Selection

The visit of the Indian Football team to South Africa may now be regarded as a certainty, unless further unexpected difficulties arise in the matter of leave for the players selected. The passage have been booked and a provisional list of players, not at present available for publication, has been made. As soon as it is known whether those selected are able to make the trip, the names will be announced.

An emergency meeting of the Calcutta Football League was held in the C.F.C. tent on Monday night to consider the recommendation forwarded to the League by the I.F.A. Council that they should reconsider their decision in regard to relegation and that they should decide that the leading club in the second division be promoted to the first, increasing the number of clubs in the first division to 12, says the "Statesman."

Mr. Hilton reviewed the position and said that, so far as he could see, the fate of the Indian tour to South Africa depended upon whether they decided to suspend relegation from the first division next season or not. It was essential that, if they were going to send a team to the Union. that team should be as strong as possible. And the team would not be strong unless all the leading Indian clubs released their players. The position now was that certain clubs were definitely unwilling to release their players unless they were sure that, by that action, they would not be in danger of finding themselves in the second division next season.

THE BETTER WAY.

Mr. P. Gupta said he was not sure that they had explored every means of finding out whether or not the tour depended upon the suspension of relegation. Even now they were not sure who would be asked to go and how many members of each club would be chosen. It was surely not reasonable to suspend relegation unless they were sure that any particular Club would be crippled by their best players being taken away on the tour. The better way of proceeding would have been to sit down and select, say, twenty-two players, find out whether they were able to get the leave and whether the club they played for would not let them off. They would then see how they stood.

This remark was followed by an acrimonious discussion. The junior clubs were accused of trying to ruin the tour and their representatives pointed out that, far from the junior clubs trying to ruin the tour, it was certain leading clubs who put difficulties in the way.

The representatives of the Calcutta Football Club said that, although his Club had not discussed the matter officially, he was in a position to state that the C. F. C. was not opposed to the suspension of relegation for one year, but they were definitely against increasing the number of clubs in the first division by promoting the leading club in the second division without relegating the last club in the first division.

The representatives of Mohan Bagan and East Bengal said that their clubs were against the suspension of relegation for next season.

TWO MOTIONS LOST.

After much discussion two motions were put to the vote:

(1) That the rule regarding relegation be suspended for next season.a

(2) That the rule regarding relegation be suspended and that the leading club in the second diviison be promoted.

Neither of these proposals obtained the requisite two-thid majority, so that both were lost.

Mr. Gupta suggested that they should now informally select twenty-two players and ask the clubs for which they played whether they would release them or not. This was approved and players were selected from Mohan Bagan, East Bengal, Howrah Union, Bhowanipur, Sporting Union, Aryans, Mohammedan Sporting and Eastern Bengal Railway.

The representatives of all the above clubs except the Aryans and Howrah Union said that they were quite willing to release their players if they wanted to go. They could not guarantee whether the players could obtain leave, but would put no obstacle in the way. The representatives of Howrah Union and the Aryans said that, although they were personally entirely in favour of the two, they could not give the assurance wanted at present. They would be able to tell the honorary secretary in a day or two whether their players could be released.

BOURNEMOUTH TENNIS RESULTS

Perry Overcomes Miki

BOURNEMOUTH, May 3.

There is a strong international element in the last eight of the British Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships. The following are the quarter-finals results in the order of the draw:—

Ferry (Great Britain), the holder, overwhelmed Miki (Japanese Davis Cup player): 6—2, 6—1, 6|2.

Kirby (South Africa) beat McGrath (Australia): 6|4, 6|1, 6|1.

Quiest (Australia) beat Prenn (Germany): 5|7, 2|6, 8|6, 6|4, 7|5.

Crawford (Australia) beat Boussus (France): 1|6, 6|4, 1|6, 6|2, 6|4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (all-British). Results:—

Miss Dorothy Round beat Mrs. Whitingstall: 3|6, 6|4, 6|3.

Miss Kathleen Stammers beat Miss E.M. Dearman: 7|9, 7|5, 6|2.

Miss Betty Nuthall beat Miss Mary Heeley: 6|4, 7|5.

Miss Scriven beat Miss Lyle: 6|2 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (third round):—

Holders, Mrs. Godfree and Miss Susan Noel beat Miss Heeley and Miss Round (holders): 2|6, 7|5, 7|5.—Reuter.

STRONG AUSTRALIAN BOWLING

LONDON, May 4.

As a trial of strength the match against Worcester cannot be taken too seriously, says the "Times" Cricket Correspondent, but there is one point. It is conclusive that Bradman showed himself an even better batsman than when he was last here. He plays more strokes and his manner is more carefree.

He was marvellous in 1930, but is assuredly still more remarkable now.

A. E. R. Gilligan in "News-Chronicle" says it is certain that the Australian bowling is stronger than we had been to expect.

EBELING AND O'REILLY IMPRESS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 3.

All the papers are of the opinion that Bradman is his old self. Worcester did not give their opponents a real test.

The "Daily Express" says "Bradman's century was a shaky one and there were many narrow escapes in it. He was none too happy against none too good bowling."

The "Daily Herald" says "Despite the meagreness of the Worcester score, it told very little of real importance of the Australian attack belond the very definite fact that Ebeling may prove a grand asset on a fast wicket, and O'Reilly is he best bowler of his type that the Australians have brought to England for many years.

COUNTY CRICKET

Kent Defeat Glamorgan

LONDON, May 3.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches played to-day:—

M.C.C. vs. SURREY:—M.C.C. 142. Surrey 558 for 7, declared (Squires 110, Barling 176, Gregory 99, Garland Wells 79.) M.C.C. (2nd innings) 124 for 3.

CAMBRIDGE UNI. vs. YORKSHIRE:—Cambridge 248. Yorkshire 495 for 8 (Sutcliffe 152, Barber 103, Mitchell 61, Leyland 51, Sellers 52 not-out).

OXFORD UNI. vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE:—Oxford 397. Gloucestershire 276 (Barnett 59, Allen 70) Oxford (2nd innings) 157 for 4.

GLAMORGAN vs. KENT:—Kent won by an innings and 35 runs. Kent 332. Glamorgan 95 (Freeman 7 for 41) and following on 202 (Turnbull 53, Freeman 5 for 67).—Reuter.

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1914	...	„ 4,72,88,840	„ 12,37,10,910	„ 4,33,16,851	„ 72,46,044
1924	...	„ 6,12,23,922	„ 17,70,53,246	„ 8,07,53,864	„ 1,12,62,622
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"PURSUE GOSPEL OF KHADI"

It's Best Means Of Relieving Country's Economic Ills, Says Karachi Mayor

In the course of his speech at the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram on April 28 Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, the Mayor of Karachi, said:—

It is high time that we should not only recognise but also pursue the gospel of Khadi Exhibitions like this are not intended only for the sake of advertisement but are meant to enlighten the public and create a favourable atmosphere for the cause. The manufacturers and salesmen get good support from such displays, they evoke the interest and enthusiasm of all classes a very great advantage in itself. An Exhibition like this serves another purpose about which it is desirable to speak frankly. The popular feeling for Khadi which has gone down requires to be enlivened. Hence to clear off the accumulated stock of Khadi, such Exhibitions are quite essential.

Hitherto we have had more a sentimental attachment to Khadi than an appreciation of its economic utility. Mahatma Gandhi pointed us the way but even the nearest friends of Mahatmaji often believed that the Khadi Mantra was only a political game. Khadi is the best means of relieving our country from most of its economical and social disabilities

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

In our country 80 per cent. of the population live as primary producers in villages while the remaining 20 per cent. living in the cities draw their sustenance directly or indirectly from the rural population. If rural classes are given the work of preparing clothes for us in their spare hours every one of our villages will be prosperous and not only the art of spinning but also the art of weaving and printing will be developed. Along with this, can we introduce a new education movement. They can be taught the lessons of cleanliness and simplicity and improved instruments of husbandry can be introduced through its agency. Thus Khadi work may give an impetus to the work of village re-organisation. The country can be prosperous only if the villages become prosperous.

NOT NECESSITY BUT DUTY.

Our workers did not understand the message of Khadi. Not appreciating its value they turned to other work they thought to be of more importance. If they understand the real Mantra of Mahatmaji, Khadi can be prepared in each and every corner of the country. But to encourage them, it is necessary for us to buy and make use of Khadi. It is not necessary; but is a duty imposed on us. If we encourage these workers through our use of Khadi, they will get sufficient work and can help in village reconstruction.

Some say "Khadi has no beauty' and, they therefore shun it. In this Exhibition we get an idea how beautiful Khadi can be. If we encourage the producer, it can be made still more beautiful. How beautiful Khadi truly is! But the reason why we cannot recognise it is that we do not look at it from the vision of knowledge. If we begin to see from that point of view certainly we can be more useful and we can bring Khadi to the real high of glory for the enrichment of our country and the world.

CHEATING CHARGE AGAINST 3 PERSONS

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 3.

The statements of the accused were made to-day before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, who adjourned to May 11 the hearing of the case, in which Punja Narayan, Rupa Amara and Goma Vira stand charged with having cheated on March 17 last Dharmichand Bhairaji, a local Marwari money-lender, by substituting prices of lead in place of those of real gold (shown and tested before by the complainant) while the Marwari's attention was drawn to some other objects.

"WANTED" PATHAN CAUGHT

KARACHI, May 4.

The Police carried out searches in the village of Gabole and seized a quantity of country-made gunpowder, a loaded pistol, a dagger and lead bars and arrested a Pathan named Khalifa Alahdita Khan, who was wanted in several criminal cases.—A.P.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND CHINA

Considerable Amount Of Co-operative Work Done

There is one aspect of the current activities of the League of Nations which deserves more attention from leaders of thought in India than has been given to it recently. This refers to the technical co-operation between the League of Nations and China.

The co-operation of the technical organisations of the League with the various authorities working under the auspices of the national economic council in China which was constituted in the autumn of 1934, under the chairmanship of General Chiang Kai Shek, has taken the following forms:

The despatch to China, for a long period of liaison with the National Economic Council, of representatives of the Technical Organisations of the League.

The despatch to China of committees of experts appointed by the competent Technical Organisation of the League to give an opinion on a specific problem.

The appointment by the competent Technical Organisation of experts for the purpose of making a report to the Chinese National Economic Council on a given question (expert on seri-culture; expert on agricultural questions).

CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

In conformity with the Council resolution of May, 1931, the Secretary-General was authorised to send on missions to China, directors of the technical sections of the Secretariat to co-ordinate the work of the various experts on the spot. Such missions were fulfilled for short periods by the Director of the Health Section of the Secretariat and by the Director of the Communications and Transit section This method of co-ordinating the work of the experts on the spot was, however, judged insufficient, and was replaced in July 1933, by the appointment of a technical agent, Dr. Raajeman, who was entrusted with a continuous task under the Council's direction.

By these various methods, despite the fact that the National Economic Council's Organisation was incomplete and despite insufficient co-ordination between the work of the different experts, a considerable amount of co-operative work was nevertheless accomplished.

The Communications and Transit Organisation has co-operated with the Chinese National Economic Council chiefly in regard to road and hydraulic questions. Two engineers representing the Organisation, have been in constant touch with the National Economical Council.

ROADS.

The chief efforts of the National Economic Council were directed, to the development of the road system in the provinces of the Lower Yangtse and Middle Yangtse. In April 1932, the Road Department of the National Economic Council was set up for the purpose of organising the work in collaboration with the Provinces, drawing up the necessary regulations and provisions, and administering a road fund for the granting of loans to the provinces. At the same time it was decided to construct and initial system of six main roads in the three central provinces. The object of the construction of these roads was "inter alia" to connect to the port of Shanghai more than 2,000 km. of existing roads and more than 300 km. of roads under construction.

Concurrently with these initial instructions works steps were taken to organise a technical staff. A large number of young engineers who had recently qualified were engaged with a view to their practical training and their participation in the most interesting part of the work. With the same object engineers in the provincial service spent some months in the Central Office of the Road Department at Nanking in order to become acquainted with modern methods of road construction.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

During the summer of 1932 the Chinese Government asked for an expert on agricultural questions to be sent to China. The Chairman of the Economic Committee appointed Professor dragoni, former Secretary-General of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, to carry out this mission. Professor Dragoni was in China from the beginning of the autumn of 1932 until the summer of 1933, and submitted a report to the Chinese Government dealing both with various technical measures designed to increase the agricultural yield in China, and with social questions affecting the welfare of the peasant population (farm rents, co-operation, agricultural credits, etc).

EDUCATION.

In the period immediately following the decisions taken by the Council in May, 1931, one of the first measures of technical co-operation applied was the despatch of a commission of educational experts. The Commission visited a number of the most important education centres and directed their investigations not only to higher education but to secondary and elementary education.

The report of the Commission embodies a number of suggestions as to the steps which may be taken to develop the various grades of education; the training of qualified school masters for teaching in the primary, superior, and secondary schools and in technical schools; the grant to professors and teachers of a personal status guaranteeing them stable positions; the regrouping of the universities; the organisation of secondary education, particularly on the technical side; the material endowment and institution of a programme for primary schools; the education of adults; the question of school-books in the Chinese language; the creation of a scientific vocabulary.—A. P.

KING WHO IS LOVED BY HIS PEOPLE

Alexander Of Yugoslavra Shows Rare Courage In Danger

The recent news that King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia had a narrow escape from assassination emphasizes King Alexander's democratic attitude. In the "Contemporary Review," a very intimate character sketch is given of the man who in 1921 ascended the throne of the United Kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes and welded them into one trune State.

Whilst possessing to a marked degree the traditional qualities of his race—patriotism, determination and courage—Alexander's stable wisdom, his importurability in the face of danger (many times has he looked death in the fact during and since the War) and his imaginative foresight are unquestionably the fruit of his abuandant experience Some have described him as self-willed and domineering because his undertakings are often so challenging that they would seem doomed to failure. Yet there is no one more deeply concious of the weight and complexity of his burden, and he never acts without ripe reeflection nor without having listened to opinions both contrary and favourable to his projects.

He is devoid of personal egotism and petty vanities; ambition he undoubtedly possesses, but it is an ambition so bound up with the prestige and well-being of his people that it serves no purpose. Those who have attempted to reach him by flattery have been disappointed. He has no selfish indicidual purpose. Those who have athe consults, than the ready acquiescence which betrays lack of sincerity or understanding.

It is almost impssible, continues the "Contemporary Review" to bring before King Alexander any subject about which he does not already possess some information, whether it concerns an intricate point of ecclesiastical doctrine or the desires, say of the tobacco growers in Herzegovina.

With the perseverance and tenacity of a man dedicated to cause he strives to remove obstacles, misapprehensions and abuses which still stand in the way of the moral, intellectual and political unity of the State. His simple unaffected manner and irresistible charm make him beloved by the people.

The Croat people, who had long been debarred from personal acquaintance with their sovereign, were completely won over when he paid first lengthy visit to Zagreb in 2931. They were delighted at his simple democratic ways when they met him int he market-place or on the road.

DOCTORS TAKEN ILL AFTER PARTY

LAHORE, May 4.

Many members of the medical fraternity of Lahore are victims of a case of suspected food poisoning. It is reported that a medical practitioner of the city gave a party at which over 15 medical men were present.

After the dinner it is understood, many of the dirers were taken ill. The municipal Medical Officer is investigating but it is reported that none of the victims are in danger.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Sukhna Nalah, a notorious dacoit, is reported to have been shot dead in an encounter with the police at Amokepura in the Agra District. Four guns and some quantity of ammunition were seized from the gang.—A.P

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	AND Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES

This is a simple and a interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something .

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on **16th May 1934.** Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY	5. WINDING	9. STRING
2. PICTURE	6. FOOD	10. ESCAPE.
3. KEY	7. OIL	11. VICTIM
4. LOCK	8. WATER	12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT	16. FREEDOM	19. AIR
14. CAUTION	17. POLISHING	20. CLEANING
15. MILK	18. DRIVER	

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

BULL KILLED IN LORRY-CART COLLISION

Toddy Shop-keeper Arrested On Charge Of Negligent Driving

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, May 3.

Four persons were injured and a bull killed in a motor accident, which occurred last evening on the Bombay-Agra Road near old Kurla Kurmudi Naka, while the driver of the lorry No. W-3587 is alleged to have tried to overtake a bullock cart.

It appears that at about 6-30 p.m. the motor lorry, which was coming from Bhandup laden with toddy casks, collided with the bullock-cart in attempting to overtake it. The impact was so terrible that the cart turned sideways, the four occupants thrown off on the ground, and one of the two bulls run over and killed by the lorry.

Four persons, who received minor injuries, were treated at the Government dispensary. The driver of the cart, who jumped out in time, however escaped uninjured.

Chhiba Narayan Bhandard (22), a toddy shop-keper of Bombay, was arrested by the Kurla police on a charge of driving his lorry in a negligent manner and was subsequently bailed out.

The driver will be placed for trial before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

CLERK ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Misappropriated Rs. 5,000 Belonging To Firm

Manilal Kawalchand, an employee in the firm of Utamraj Jivraj, Bullion and Cotton merchants was arrested on Thursday night by the Palton Road Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 5,000 belonging to the firm.

The accused was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Third Court on Friday and remanded into custody till May 18

It was alleged that on April 30, the accused was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 5,000 by the complainant, Utamraj Jivraj, to be deposited in the National City Bank of New York to the credit of the firm. The accused is alleged to have failed to do so and ever since then he had been absconding. He was arrested on Thursday night.

Sub-Inspector Savant, applying for the remand of the accused to police custody till May 18, stated that the stolen property has still to be recovered.

MOVE TO DISARM AFGHANS DENIED

Consulate Says Recent Report Is Baseless

The Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, in a statement to the press contradicts a report recently published in the newspapers that the Afghan Government has taken steps to disarm the subjects. The Consulate states that the report is baseless.

With regard to a further report that schools have been opened in all parts of the country, the Consulate says that the Afghan nation regards the present educational policy of the Government with satisfaction and gratitude and desires that the policy should be continued.—A.P.

MAINTENANCE CHARGES OF TWO LUNATICS

Thana Municipality To Appeal Against Magistrate's Order

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, May 3.

The Thana Municipality at its meeting held last evening decided to file an application in the District Court (if not time-barred) in pursuance of the Law Committee's resolution to contest the claim made by the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Thana, for the maintenance charges of two lunatics Kashinath Mahadu Koli and Waman Ramchandra Date both of Thana.

The City Magistrate, Thana has passed an order that the maintenance charges of the two lunatics in the Mental Hospital be borne by the Thana Municipality at the rate of six annas each per day, as on inquiry it is found that the relatives of the lunatics have no means to bear them.

The Law Committee has recommended that an application be filed in the District Court under Section 88 of the Indian Lunancy Act against the Magistrate's order.

Another resolution carried at the meeting authorised the Municipality to establish two new toll-bars, after obtaining Government's sanction, at Makhmali Tank Road, which cut the new diversion (Bombay-Agra) road, and another at Kolbad road, which crosses the new diversion road. The two toll-bars will be named Makhmali Tank Road Naka and Kolbad Road Naka. It was further decided to obtain Government's sanction for shifting Yeur Road Naka to Pokhran Road, crossing diversion road and Bombay Road Naka to the junction of Bombay-Poona Road and the new diversion road.

MURDERER STILL AT LARGE

Railway Public Become Alarmed

Exactly a week has elapsed since the brutal murder of a third-class passenger in the Poona Passenger train on April 27, but the police have not been able yet to trace the assassin nor establish the identity of the victim.

The inquest held by the Coroner on May 1 revealed that the murdered man had eleven stab-wounds on his person, and the jury returned an open verdict. Although the Railway Police have conducted exhaustive enquiries yet their efforts have been fruitless.

People who are generally in the habit of travelling to Poona by the night train have become so scared since the outrage, that there has been a decline in the number of passengers.

The travelling public feel that the railway authorities should provide greater security for those who travel by night.

COURT PROSECUTOR MURDERED.

RANGOON, May 3.

A report has been received here that on the night of 28th April, Mr. E.M. Ally, the Court Prosecutor, at Mogok, was murdered near the civil lines by some unknown persons, who, it is alleged, afterwards escaped with a service revolver and six rounds of ammunition belonging to the deceased.—A.P.

FATALLY STABBED IN STREET

Magistrate Remands Accused In Pachmodi St. Crime

Mohmed Siddik Iyadan, arrested in connection with the alleged stabbing outrage in the broad daylight on Pakhmodi Street on Thursday was put up on Friday before Mr. Y N Nadkarni, VI Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The dying declaration of one of two brutally assaulted persoon was taken down in the presence of Dr. Punshi Mehshri, Honorary Magistrate.

After the declaration was made and recorded on the death-bed, the accused was made over to the Dongri Police.

Investigations are not yet complete and the accused was ordered to be remanded for a period of ten days.

WAY TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURISTS ECONOMIC CONDITION

(Continued from page 18).

local marketing arrangements. The Government of India is addressing local Governments on this matter.

Consideration was also given to the problem of crop planning.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Among plans for the development of markets for Indian products it should also be recorded that the Government of India have now decided actively to resume the programme for the appointment of Indian trade commissioners in foreign countries, which had been temporarily suspended as part of the economy campaign.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

As a means of improving the economic equipment of the country, and incidentally of increasing purchasing power by distributing employment during this period of depression, the conference also considered the scope for central expenditure on public works of various kinds. It was recognised that the main initiative in the matter of capital expenditure must come from the provinces because most schemes will be in respect of provincial subjects, and provincial Governments have been asked to supply, as early as possible, forecasts of those schemes which they consider will be in a broad sense productive. The present juncture, when there are signs that the weakening processes of increasing economic depression have been checked, may provide an opportunity when a comparatively small stimulus in the form of capital expenditure by Government might, by increasing employment and consequently consumption, have far-reaching effects.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

As the attention of the conference was primarily concentrated on agricultural problems, the main lines of Government's policy for the encouragement of industry by means of protection and otherwise were not fully discussed. The vital importance of this side of economic development was of course fully recognised both for its own sake and as a means of improving the home market for agricultural products.

At the same time the development of cottage industries as a supplement to agricultural operations was considered.

Special attention was given to industrial research and the question was discused of establishing a central organisation for this purpose, on the lines of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The general feeling of the provincial representatives was that the most immediate need was for a central clearing house of industrial intelligence which could keep abreast of industrial developments, both in India and other countries, and be in a position to give information and advice to industrialists and persons seeking industrial openings. The functions of such an institution might be somewhat as follows:—

(1) The collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence. (2) Collaboration with provincial Directors of Industries and industrialists in all matters relating to industrial research. (3) Publication at intervals of bulletins relating to industrial research and other matters connecteed with industrial development. (4) Assistance to industrialists in India by giving advice and making suggestions as to the directions in which research should be undertaken. (5) To collaborate with the various organisations of the central and local Governments with a view to ensuring that specifications prepared or issued by them provide as far as possible for industrial standardisation. (6) To assist in the organisation of industrial exhibitions in India.

The officer at the head of such an institution could also be charged with the duty of organising future industries conferences.

The Government of India have decided to establish a central bureau on the above lines.

In conclusion the resolution states:—

The steps covered by the decisions noted above are to be regarded as initiating a co-ordinated policy for economic improvement, while the conference itself has special significance as a recognition of the fact that for the proper development of such a policy close co-operation between the central and provincial Governments is necessary. The Government of India wish to put on record their conviction that the conference has served very useful purpose in enabling them to consider the whole range of vitally important problems in the economic sphere, and to express their thanks to the provincial Governments for sending members of their Governments to represent them at such short notice."

Gandhiji accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad and party left early this morning by car for Chakradharpur from where he will take a train foe Tatanagar. After fulfilling his public engagements at Jamshedpur. he will commence his tour of Orissa.—A.P.

Prize Rs. 1,000 if Proved Otherwise

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INDULAL CHOTALAL ANJARIA,
Magistrate, Malia.

"My desire fulfilled through your KAVACH."
RAI JOSHISINGH,
Antwerp, Belgium.

"My relative are highly speaking about your KAVACH. Please send one for me by V. P. P."
HARJIVAN THAKASI.

Dear Prof. Jouhari,
I received your letter and found in it my sealed cover intact. It was very wonderful that you could know what was in it and I thank you for your answers. Please, prepare a Kavach to satisfy my stars and send it per v. p. p. soon and oblige.
Yours faithfully.
MITHABHAI JAVERBHAI PATEL
B.A., LL.B.,
Dist. and Session's Judge.
Mehsana (North Gujrath).

LET ME ADVISE AND HELP YOU

Do you know how many opportunities have you missed through your ignorance? Failures and disappointments may be avoided provided you know your future. Send any five questions concerning your future life in a sealed cover and the sealed cover would be returned to you with correct answers together with my advice will cost you Re. 1-4. Postage extra.

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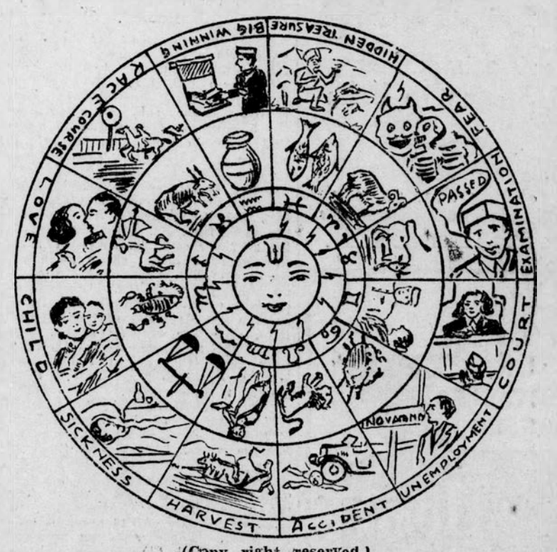

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(Rajputana).

My Dear Prof. Jouhari,
Your answers to hand. It is really a wonder that you have so very ably answered all my questions without opening my envelope. My questions were first enclosed in a smaller envelope which I had sealed and the sealed envelope was put by my inside a bigger envelop on which I wrote your address and also affixed postage stamps on the back of this envelope. It is really admirable and wonderful that you answered the questions without seeing the content at all.
I am sending Rs. 10 by M. O. as an advance. Please prepare a Special Kavach for me and the same shall be sent by V. P. P. for the balance of Rs. 10."

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I am deriving wonderful effects since last Vaishakh from your KAVACH. Please prepare another one for me."
V. R. CHANDOLE,
Cloth Merchant,
SANGOLE, Dist. Sholapur.

"Your KAVACH gave me immense benefit since last December. I am ever thankful to you."
M. M. DUBASH,
Sambhau Madaskar.

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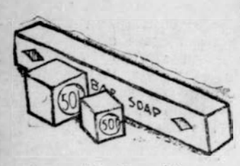

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(Signed) (MISS) A. MITCHLEY.

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Yours sincerely,
(Signed) EDDIE HIRST,
Comedian.

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TRADE & FINANCE

Government Expands Currency By 3 Crores

GOOD SUPPLY OF FLOATING FUNDS

Healthy State Of Silver

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Money continued easy throughout the week with a good supply of floating funds available at about 1 1/2 per cent; the slackness in demand for funds is seasonal. Government have expanded currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores against sterling assets held in the currency department. It may be pointed out that such previous expansion took place in December 1931. Treasury maturities were offset by renewals, each amounting to Rs. 150 lacs, but Government have reduced the yield from Rs. 2-5-10 per cent to Rs. 2-1-7 per cent. The item of Ways and Means advances shows an outstanding of Rs. 50 lacs only. Government having repaid Rs. 1 crore the previous week. The trade demand as per the last statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 54.94 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 1 1/2 per cent; two months 2 per cent; three months 2 1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on April 27, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 119.10 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 14,41,62,000 as against Rs. 24.70 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17.25, an increase of 1.16 per cent over last week. Loans are down by Rs. 11.82 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 42.96 lacs and Rs. 23.10 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 133.22 lacs to Rs. 7.92 crores and Other Deposits by Rs. 2.15 lacs to Rs. 74.21 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were weak at the opening, there being a fall of nearly a rupee in the price of 3 1/2 per cent Paper on the last closing. Towards the end the market improved owing to cheap money rates and the reduction in the yield on treasury bills. The quotation of 3 1/2 per cent Paper declined from Rs. 88-10 to Rs. 87-12, but improved to Rs. 88-14 at the end. The volume of turnover was large both on investment account as well as speculative. Trading in other scrips was limited and price changes small. 3 1/2 per cent Loan due 1947-50 after a slight ease from Rs 97-12 to Rs. 97-10 improved and closed at Rs. 98-0. 4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 recorded a similar movement, the quotation after dropping from Rs. 102-3 to Rs. 101-15 closed at Rs. 102-4. 4 per cent 1943 Loan finished at Rs. 103-5 and 1934-37 at Rs. 100-9. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loans were unchanged at Rs. 108-9 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 100-9. 5 per cent loans due 1939-44 were slightly easier closing at Rs. 106-13, while 1940-43 loan was unchanged at Rs. 107-10. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan is quoted at last week closing of Rs. 115-1, 5 1/2 per cent loan due 1938-40 kept steady at Rs. 107-14. 6 per cent B. D. Loan is quoted at Rs. 105 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 104-15.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange rates were maintained at last week's level and the tone of the market was steady. Sellers of ready T T quoted 1/6-1/16 and buyers 1/6-3/32. A fair amount of business was transacted in gold, particularly for near delivery and this was the main stay of the market. Merchandise export bills were small, but the enquiry for remittance was also negligible. In the forward market rates ruled steady, and the following were the closing quotations:—May 1/6 1/16; June and July 1/6-1/32.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining from dol. 5.15 1/4 to dol 5.16 7/8 reacted and closed at dol. 5.12 7/8. The Paris London cross rate moved between 77.46 and 77.06 closing at 77.34. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.86 and 60.00 respectively.

GOLD

Prices in the gold market improved during mid-week following weakness in sterling in terms of gold currencies. The price of ready advanced from Rs. 33/8/9 to Rs. 33/12/3 but reacted and closed at Rs. 33/10/3. Arrivals from upcountry are fair-sized averaging 20,000 to 25,000 tolas a day and fresh purchases by banks were fairly large, particularly for spot delivery. Stocks on hand were estimated at about 4 lacs tolas and the daily offtake was unchanged at 3,000 tolas. The quotation for gold in London declined from Rs. 135/11 to Rs. 135/8, but improving to Rs. 136/3 1/2 and closed at Rs. 136. The price of sovereigns moved sympathetically. The rate for ready improved from Rs. 21/3/6 to Rs. 21/4/6 but closed at Rs. 21/3/3. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Narkunda" amounted to 76.68 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 33/12/3 and Rs. 33/8/9 for ready, Rs. 33/12/3 and Rs. 33/8/9 for 30th April settlement and Rs. 33/13/3 and Rs. 33/9/6 for 29th May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs 75,327 in bar and coin

SILVER.

After an early weakness, the silver market became somewhat steadier following advices from other principal markets. Fluctuations during the latter part of the week were erratic. The price of ready after dropping from Rs. 52/10 to Rs. 50/7 on the 1st, reacted to Rs. 52/7 at the end. The undertone at the finish is more healthy, but the future depends upon the attitude of the American speculators and the monetary policy of President Roosevelt. Despite wide movements, fresh speculative turnover in the local market was relatively small, being largely in the nature of carry-overs owing to the May settlement. The daily offtake has improved to about 125 bars, including that for settlement. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 9,000 bars. In Shanghai the dollar declined from 1s 4d. to 1s. 2 1/2d. but closed at 1s 2 7/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19-1/16d. and 18-3/16d. for ready and 19 1/8d. and 18 1/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 52/10 and Rs. 50/7 for ready, Rs. 52/12 and Rs. 50/9 for 4th May settlement and Rs. 52/15 and Rs. 50/11 for 2nd June settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 18,045 in coin.

SHARES.

At the opening the share market presented a dull appearance with a quiet undertone in sympathy with commodities market, particularly raw cotton, which dropped to about Rs. 180. The mill strike which had begun last week was also responsible for the situation. During the latter part, the market regained some strength on bull support and most of the losses were covered up, particularly in the miscellaneous section. Investment demand was limited. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 673/12-663/12-678/2-687/8; Century Rs. 210-205-211/4-214/6; Central India Rs. 231/4-216/4-231/14; Kohinoor Rs. 120/10-115/10-121/6; New Great Rs. 107/8-105/10-112/8; Simplex Rs. 77/8-75/10-76/14 and Swadeshi Rs. 170-165-176/14.

Similar movements characterised the miscellaneous section. Tata Iron Ordys after easing from 67/8 to Rs. 64/14 improved and closed at Rs. 65/14. Defd. shares similarly declining from Rs. 231/14 to 226/4 closed at Rs. 231/14. Tata 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 133/12. Tata Hydros moved between Rs. 135/10 and Rs. 138/7. Andra Valleys declined by some Rs. 10 to Rs. 1332/8, but regained to Rs. 1351/4. Alcock shares finished at Rs. 187/8 and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 447/8. Bombay Trams kept steady closing at Rs. 136/9, and Bombay Steams at Rs. 284/6. Bundi Cement shares were in demand at Rs. 28/14, Indian Cements at Rs. 476/14 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 330. Shahabad Cements are quoted at Rs. 321/14xd. Ahmd. Prantij improved to Rs. 820 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 740 to Rs. 752/8.

Imperial Bank shares after a slight recession from Rs. 1341/4 to Rs. 1327/8 improved to Rs. 1335. Contributories were slightly easier at the close at Rs. 335/10, Bank of India shares were steady closing at Rs. 106/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 26.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, May 3

	This week. £
Total Bullion	192,100,000
Public Deposits	7,800,000
(a) Other Deposits	152,500,000
Government Securities	89,300,000
(b) Other Securities	15,100,000
Notes nad Coins	73,600,000
Notes in circulation	378,500,000
Ratio of reserve to Liabilities	45.91 per cent.
(a) Other Deposits, including Bankers	116,200,000
(b) Other Securities including Discount and Advances	5,300,000

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"He, that hath our 'Agency,' hath an Office of Honour."

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WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	20
Amer Forn Power Com	9
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	22
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	45
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	52
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel and Tel	114
Western Union Telg	49
Radio ordy	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	30 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	27
Erie R R	26
Pennsylvania R R	32
Union Pacific R R	129
Great North Pfd	25
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	36
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr Tobacco B	71
Dupont	91
Bethelehem Steel	38
United States Steel	46 1/4
American Smelting	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	32
International Harvestor	38
General Motors	35 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	15 3/4
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	28 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	455
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	30
Remington Rand	10
General Foods	34

Market irregular with upward tendency. Total business one million. New York Call Rate 1 per cent.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay May 4.

Linseed May	6 13 6
Linseed Sept.	7 1 9
Wheat May	4 4 6
Wheat Sept.	4 4 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, May 3.

May	49 7/8d.
July	52—1/8d.
October	54 1/2—1/8d
December	55 7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 3.

May	0.78—3/4c.
July	0.76 1/4—1c.
Sept.	0.77 3/8—1c.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, May 2.

July	1.53c.
Sept	1.60+01c.
December	1.67+02c.
January	1.68+01c.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay May 4.

Java ready	14 1 0
Afloat	4 2 0
Per S.S. Ranee	4 2 0
Per S.S. Himalya	4 2 9
March shipment	4 2 0
A-M. shipment	4 2 6
J-S. shipment	4 1 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay May 4.

May, 1934:—

	cwts.
Wheat	14,767
Linseed	17,30€
Gingellyseed	193
Poppyseed	94
Groundnuts	6,840
Castorseed	4,378
Rice	73,673
Myrabollams	2,675
Cottonseed	5,585
Gram	3,502
Joowar	243
Bajree	1,339
	Tons.
Coal	219

MAHAJAN COTTON RATES.

Bombay, May 4.

BROACH F. G.

	April-May 1933-34	July-Aug. 1934
10-30	Rs. 191	192
12-30	Rs. 190/8	191/8
2-30	Rs. 190/8	191/8
4-30	Rs. 190	191
5-30	Rs. 190/4	191/4
Highest	192/12	193/12
Lowest	189/4	190/4
		July-Aug.
Teji Mandi Sahi		Rs. 191/8

SPOT RATES.

Superfine	198
Fine	196
Fully Good	195
Good	192

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/11; Highest Rs. 25/12; Lowest Rs 25/9; Closing Rs. 25/10.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/9; Highest Rs. 26/10/6; Closing Rs. 26/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds Deliver May Opening Rs. 21/9; Highest Rs. 21/11; Closing Rs. 21/10/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 22/11; Highest Rs. 22/15/3; Closing Rs. 22/14.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

The Dy. Controller of the Currency Bombay has issued the following abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department on the 30th April 1934.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,76,85,76
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	85,50,50
Gold bullion in India	41,55,45
Silver bullion in India	11,83,14
Securities (purchase price) in India	29,45,51
Securities (purchase price) in England	8,51,16

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Always search for real merits and not outward appearance.

Price: 1/4 Lb. 0-7-0, 1/2 Lb. 0-13-0, 1 Lb. 1-8-0, & 1-1/2 Lb. 2-0-0.

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Miss Maniben Kara Acquitted

Police Witnesses Give Contradictory Evidence

Defence Contends C. P. M.'s Order Far Too Wide In Its Application

"When the two police officers disagree, the only course left for me is to set the accused free. I, accordingly, acquit the accused,' was the statement made by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate on Friday atthe Dadar Police Court, in acquitting Miss Maniben Kara, Labour leader who was charged with a breach of the order under Section 144, and, therefore, was punishable under Section 188 I.P.C.

Miss MANIBEN KARA

The Magistrate, without giving a definite ruling on the legal issues raised in the case, summed up his judgment on the facts before him. His Worship said: "It was argued that the Municipal Wards D, E, F and G, which are covered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order, are not a place within the meaning of the Section that the place cannot be circumscribed by definite limits and must be capable of a particular denomination, such as church, school, theatre, etc.

"Emphasis is laid on the fact that this compound in the Harharwala Chawl is a private place as distinct from a public place and it is contended," the Magistrate continued, "that if the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order is given the wide interpretation, which the prosecution wants to give it, the order would cover all the houses, private buildings and compounds from Royal Opera House right up to the Mahim Causeway, and every kind of meeting, all assemblies of whatever character in these areas and the hardships and inconveniences resulting from such a wide order are wholly disproportionate to the dangers to be averted."

"These are no doubt very interesting questions of law, policy and jurisdiction," observed the Magistrate. "But having regard to the conclusions I arrived at from the facts of the case, it is not necessary to deal with these questions."

Prosecution Contradictions

Commenting on the prosecution evidence, the Magistrate said: "The trial against the accused is one under Section 188 I.P.C. that Section lays down two requisites. (1) that it should be disobedience to an order, promulgated by a public servant and (2) is that such disobedience should tend to cause obstruction, annoyance, injury or risk to a person or it should cause danger to life, health or safety or tend to cause a riot or affray. It is clear that though there might be disobedience to the order, unless this disobedience of the order produces these results, or tends to produce them, an offence cannot be held to have been committed under Section 188.

Man On The Spot

"Now the officer who arrested the accused, Sgt. Gibbs, has stated in his examination that he did not think that the presence of the accused in the compound of Harharwala Building at the time of the arrest tended to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or to cause a riot or affray. He was the man on the spot and was, therefore, the best judge of the situation.

And when he says he does not apprehend any trouble, it is not for me to hold that there was such a danger."

No Clear Case

Referring to the evidence of Sub-Inspector Akut, the Magistrate said: "It is conflicting in material particulars with that of Sgt. Gibbs and I see that no clear case has been made out against the accused. When two police officers disagree the only course left for me, is to set the accused free. Accordingly, I acquit the accused. The bail bond is cancelled."

The cases against the other three accused Messrs. K. Menon, A. M. Shetty, and B.B. Kandvikar were adjourned to May 8 and they were released on entering into bonds for Rs. 100 each.

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LINGAYAT LADY SHOT DEAD

Four Persons Killed In Riot In Village: Police Open Fire

MADRAS, May 3.

An Anantrup message says that four persons were killed in a riot in Nimbagal village, in Gooty Taluk between two factions of Kammas on April 26.

A Lingayat lady who was on the terrace of a house was shot dead and the police on duty had to open fire in order to restore order.

SUGAR FACTORY TO BE EXTENDED

Mysore Durbar Gives Fillip To Industry

BANGALORE, May 3.

In view of the phenomenal spread of sugarcane acreage and on the repeated requests of the ryots, the Mysore Durbar has passed orders directing the immediate expansion of the Mysore Sugar Factory at an additional cost of twenty lakhs. Debentures for the amount will be issued at six per cent.

The Durbar launched a scheme in 1932 for the encouragement of sugarcane cultivation and the ryots realised good returns for their crops in times of depression. Since then its cultivation has gone on increasing and has called for an extension of the existing sugar factory.—A.P.

Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya arrived in Rawalpindi to-day. He has been advised to take some rest after his Frontier programme.

Strike Spreads To Suburbs

SITUATION IN CITY AREA UNALTERED

Owner's Propaganda To Wean Away Strikers

The strike of the textile workers which was so far confined to the city is spreading in the suburbs.

Over 2,000 workers employed in the New Kurla Mills, Kurla, downed tools on Friday and joined the general strike.

This strike of the Kurla workers was declared on the specific issue of the reduction proposed to be carried out by the management in the "dear food" allowance of the workers.

Owners' Propaganda

The city strike situation has not altered much though apparently the millowners have launched counter-propaganda with the object of weaning away strikers from the influence of strike leaders.

Leaflets over the signatures of "loyal workers' have made their appearance in the mill area. These leaflets claim that the strike has been a failure and remind the strikers of their duty towards their dependents, wives and children, who would have to starve.

Labour leaders anticipate that counter-picketing may be started by millowners as was done in the 1928 strike when blue jackets picketed mill gates exhorting "Come in one and all." So far, however the blue jackets have not put in their appearance.

Mody In Mill Area

The millowners are keeping themselves closely in touch with the situation and Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Millowners Association was seen motoring round Parel and visiting mills on Friday morning.

According to the millowners the situation is improving with about 27 mills kept open. But as has been stated before of these only four, namely, the Textile, Spring, Kohinoor and Century can claim a somewhat full complement of workers.

The Mysore Mills which is described as being open had only 25 workers. The Crown Mills had 35, the Edward Sassoon 100, the Swastik 100, Indian Woollen 150, Toyo Podar 212 and many other mills less than a complement of a few hundred workers.

In pursuance of the decision of the Strike Committee picketing of mills was launched on Friday but the police promptly arrested the pickets.

There were nearly 20 arrests in the mill area on Thursday night and on Friday morning. Most of the arrests were made for alleged molestation of black-legs.

STRIKERS ARRESTED

The arrests included that of three Muslim strikers at Madanpura who are alleged to have obstructed men carrying food to black-legs.

The Strike Committee posted pickets in front of the Century Mills and Elphinstone Mills on Friday morning.

The police watched the proceedings for some time and then arrested four pickets, it is not known on what charge.

There was some trouble in the Mill chawls of the Century Mills, where the strikers have been served with notices to quit. Four strikers who are stated to have intimidated "loyal workers" have been detained by the police for enquiries.

A parsi mechanic employed in the Century Mills was stated to have been waylaid by some strikers and assaulted. In this connection the Delisle Road Police raided a room in Worli Cement Chawls at mid-night on Thursday and arrested Luxman Pandu while he was sleeping.

There was one more arrest of a striker near the Appolo Mills. There was yet another arrest near a mill chawl at Lalbaug when a striker was detained for alleged stone throwing.

A number of meeting of strikers were held in Parel on Friday morning. At the meeting held at Sewri representatives on the Strike Committee from the following Mills were elected: Moon Mills, China Mills, Jam No. 2, and Swan Mills.

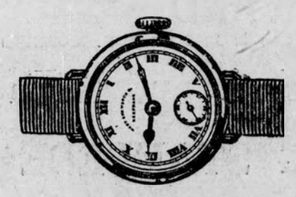
POLICE DISPERSE PICKETERS

NAGPUR, May 4.

The Strike Committee of the Textile Union attempted the picketing of some Mill gates this morning but the police dispersed them. The workmen entered as usual.

A strong police force is guarding the gates. Mr. Ruiker and others tried picketing yesterday but the response was not encouraging.—United Press.

A Chittagong youth was arrested on a public road on an alleged charge of possessing objectionable writings.

— FOR A RELIABLE WATCH

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The Picture of 53 WEEKS' REPUTE

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Miss UMASHASHI, ANWAKI, SAIGAL, NEWAB, PAHARI SANYAL and SIDDIQUE

Delightful Songs, Gorgeous Settings

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Scenario by: **PANDIT SHIVKUMAR.**
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Music Director: **Prof. AMBIKA MUZUMDAR, B.A.,**
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with Vang-Veena PADMADEVI in leading role

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POVERTY SHOWS A RITEOUS A SCOUNDREL..... Corners the Sufferer.....

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(The Favourite Cosmopolitan Picture Palace)

THE PRODUCTION SUPER of the year 1934

Kolhapur Cinetone's

1st Mythological Super

AKASHWANI
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AKASHWANI

Featuring: LEELA, VINAYAK PHATAK, PENDHARKAR

Director: BHAL G. PENDHARKAR

Photographer V. B. JOSHI.

Music Director: GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR

Recordists WALAWALKAR and MODAK

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MAJESTIC CINEMA

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India's & Kolhapur Cinetone's 1st Cartoon

Bakam Bhat

Picturised by Mr. JADHAV

It will be out soon

Our next production

(1) KRANTIKARAK
(2) CHANDRASENA

Featuring LEELA and VINAYAK.

Renewing Complexions By Absorption

If your complexion is marred with sallowness, moth patches, pimples or freckles, it is useless to potter with powders and paints, lotions, creams and things, in an effort to get rid of the trouble. Unless you have some ability as an artist, you will mar your appearance still more.

The new and rational way is to take off the complexion itself, with all its offensive marks. Just get some pure mercolized wax at the chemist's, and use at night the same as cold cream. Remove next morning with water and soap, following with dash of cold water. The mercolized wax absorbs the half-dead scarf skin in flaky particles, so gradually no one guesses you are treating your face—unless it be by the result, which is truly wonderful. There is nothing like it for bestowing a natural healthy and beautiful complexion.

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Your wife and family without you:
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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

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"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights absolutely. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. **Price Rs. 2. HARRYASRAM,** Panchpota, (Bengal).

Speculative Activity In Bazaars

Unfounded Rumours Unnerve Small Operators But It's The Old Game

From Our Market Correspondent

There is considerable misunderstanding about speculative activity in the local cotton and Share Bazar. There is no new develoment except the usual fight between Bulls and Bears.

Various unfounded rumours unnerved ordinary small operators when professional element is trying to get supremacy over the markets.

In the Share Bazar small operators were forced to liquidate their holdings and shorts were forced to cover their unprotected short interest.

The Share Bazar was also influenced to some extent by the local mill strike but in the absence of any weak long interest, prices rallied on bull support.

Professional Bears also took advantage to cover short sales. Share and Stock prices are invariably guided by conditions of money which continue easy in the absence of any revival in the general trade.

Move In Cotton Market

In the cotton market some offices and export houses having short sales took full advantage of the weakness shown by American cotton markets to depress prices in the local market.

This move was evidently aimed to cover sales at rock bottom prices and then to build up long interest from an undue low level.

Some professional operators being aware of this tactful move came out as free buyers and allowed no opportunity to transfer unprotected sales to new crop months.

The difference between the old and new crop months, which was Rs. 8 narrowed now to Rs. 1|4. In this process there was heavy buying of old crop months against sales of new crop deliveries.

Statistical Situation

The statistical situation of cotton in the local market is unsatisfactory owing to large stocks as a result of small exports and small takings by our spinners.

Even under this peculiar state there is room for hope. The contract position of Broach Cotton is decidedly strong and some export houses are reported short to the extent of about 30 to 40 thousand bales. Ready Broach tenderable cotton used to command premium of Rs. 10 some time back but owing to recent decline in prices, the premium decreased to Rs. 5. Yet there are no tenders of cotton and so far only 200 bales are tendered.

Thus there are chances of this premium again improving by the time of settlement of Broach A|M delivery irrespective of the penalty clause.

Future Course Of Prices

In the circumstances the future course of cotton prices entirely depends upon New York advices. If there is a good support from New York market, local bulls will make the best of the situation to raise prices.

While it is safe to lean moderately on the bull side, short sales are dangerous in the local cotton market. It will be advisable to watch New York cotton and Wall Street markets, the guiding markets of speculative enterprise.

JUMPED OUT OF MOVING TRAIN

Fatal Accident Leads To Ticket Inspector's Prosecution

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, May 3.

After more than a year, an echo of a fatal railway accident, that occurred between Thana and Mumbra on the night of April 6, 1933, in which a Hindu Maratha youth met his death under tragic circumstances, having been run over and killed by an up train after he is alleged to have jumped out of the Nagpur Express, was heard to-day in the Court of the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, when the Kalyan railway police filed to-day a complaint against Udaram Balchand Chablani, a travelling ticket inspector on the G. I. P. Railway, for negligence in not pulling the chain to stop the Nagpur Express after Vithal Gangaram Mane, (25) a passenger for Asangaon alleged to be travelling without ticket, jumped out of the running train, while it was passing through the tunnel.

The proposal for the construction of an emergency aeroplane landing station at Maijdi has taken definite shape. The landing base is estimated to cost about Rs. 50,000.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES —ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER THIRTY

Don't Be Chained To Advancing Years

You feel depressed—devitalized—disinclined for work or pleasure. You are unable to enjoy life.

What is the reason? You are young—not much over thirty—and ought to be full of energy. Recall your early youth—how joyful it was to live! But you have allowed the years to oppress and weary you. Life in a hot climate has hardened your arteries—the years have aged you *much too soon.*

Don't be chained to advancing years—restore the elasticity of your arteries and you will relieve the strain on your heart. Your brain will become alert again—depression will be banished—you will enjoy life to the full.

Phyllosan will give *you* renewed youth—just as it has given it to thousands all over the World. Phyllosan will impart vigour to your circulatory system, improve your health and make you look younger.

Phyllosan is a purely vegetable preparation and contains no alcohol, animal fat or harmful chemicals. It is prepared under the supervision of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Two tiny, tasteless tablets taken three times a day before meals—will mean new life to you.

Start Taking

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TO-DAY!

To revitalize your blood, rejuvenate your arteries, correct your blood pressure fortify your heart, strengthen your nerves and increase all your physical and vital forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.

Agents: CAMA, NORTON & Co.,
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699.

Whither India?

(Continued from Page 6).

small joint families together beyond small limits, and is overpowered by temperamental differences and individualist separative tendencies. Instinctively, therefore, the Russian leaders are trying to develop that natural affection on the society-wide scale, instead of the merely family-scale, by appropriate 'education,' of the new generation, in the Socialist "ideology" (—which word replaces the word 'philosophy' now grown somewhat hackneyed). Education is the root, civilisation is the fruit. They have had special text-books of psychology, prepared for use in their schools and colleges, in which it is taught that the desire for separate private property is 'not' a natural innate instinct of man, but has been artificially created. If they succeed in really eliminating this acquisitiveness from the new generations, they will have performed a far greater miracle than all the founders and all the saints of all the religions put together. They will have indeed changed human nature radically. Whether 'compensating' new troubles, or atrophies and disabilities, or all these, will arise as seem likely, is a matter for long discussion and complicated considerations.

To illustrate: I had occasion to go to Benares recently. A U.S.A. University Professor happened to call. He had spent a couple of weeks in Russia in 1930, and had also been there in 1917, during the very days of the great Revolution. I seized the opportunity to secure some first-hand information. This matter of separative acquisitiveness came up. Was it innate or not? He was a Professor of Philosophy, and cautiously suggested the instance of the bees, which did not have any private property. But then, I pointed out, the vast majority of them have no sex-life either! Their lives are confined to gathering and eating honey and building the hive. Only one queen-bee and one male-drone propagate. And there is a very strong sense of 'collective private property—you have only to stir a hive to find out unforgettably—which separates the denizens of each hive from all others,—like the German 'Nationalist' Socialists, (who do not seem to have any 'collectives' even among themselves, by the way, and not like the Russian Communist Socialists! A point struck me in the course of the talk which I had not thought of before, viz:. whether each bee of a hive has its own fixed cell, or any bee of that hive can use any of its cells. I asked my learned visitor. But he had not thought of it either. He has promised to enquire about this very interesting point, from a fellow-professor, who is a specialist in bees!

PRIMAL INSTINCTS

In the meanwhile, I continue very doubtful about Dr. Ashraf's statement that "even during the present phase of social development, these 'so-called primal instincts' have altered from epoch to epoch." When he says, "Medieval property and family ideas have been transformed by industrialism and capitalism," I would suggest that he probably means "forms and conditions and laws and conventions" relating to the satisfaction of these instincts, and not the instincts themselves, in their essential nature. Of course, militarist capitalism has most iniquitously and cruelly deprived millions of all property and created a vast proletariat of landless labourers and wage-workers; but they are now endeavouring to 'recover' their rights and 'their lost properties,' in new forms, from those capitalists. It may be, as Dr. Ashraf says, that "sometimes individuals confuse present-day personal and class interests with human nature." I trust, I have not committed this particular error in the course of these articles. I have, instead, said that 'all' human-beings (abnormal excepted, of course), suffer from 'three' primal egoistic appetites: for food, for separate homestead and belongings and for spouse and children (plus three corresponding altruistic instincts, not so well-developed as yet, unfortunately, but still plainly discernible at work). Intellect is developed and sharpened, the sense of separate individuality strengthened, and human evolution progresses upward and away from the herd and horde stage, through and because of the struggles and alliances, the loves and hates, the search for implements and devices, (within limits, as always), that arise out of these appetites and instincts.

Among these urges, all biologists and psychologists, obviously and naturally assign the first place to hunger, which tyrannises over all living beings, literally from birth to death. Most Western thinkers give the second place to sex. But some of these are beginning now to give, as all the ancient Indians have been giving, the second place to the acquisitive instinct, and the last to that of sex. They are supported by the patent fact that, ordinarily, sex-craving practically and manifestly begins at some time in the third septennate of the years of life and disappears after the ninth or tenth, while the striving for 'toys' begins a few months after birth and, for other 'toys' (necessary or not such), lasts almost till the last. Animals also, down to many insects and some varieties of fishes even, make, or take and maintain separate possession of, separate nests, burrows, lairs, runs, holes, caves, beats, jungle-preserves, etc., even those that live in colonies, like rats, weasels, beavers, and rabbits. It has also to be noted that they usually make their "home" before laying eggs or bringing forth young. "Love, after all, implies privacy (for the human being at least) an individual place of residence and a sundering from an outside society....a home" (M. Hindus, op. cit., p. 144).

SAFER COURSE

I therefore believe that the safer course is the middle course, not to try to radically change human nature, not to try to make a complete and sudden break with the whole of the past, but to carefully refine and regulate and restrict these three primal instincts—from the right use of which springs all the happiness of mankind, and from the wrong and excessive use all misery; and to instil into the new generation, by all and every good educational means (—the current educational system of India, in both school and college, has now become positively and acutely harmful, and requires thorough overhauling and great alterations—) that Society, as the whole, must be cared for 'more' and the individual, as the part, should be cared for 'less', but that the essential characteristics and essentials of separate human individuality, viz., separate food (—it fortunately or unfortunately so happens that food must be separate, for two men cannot swallow the same morsel any more than two points can occupy the same space—), separate spouse, and separate homestead and appurtenances, must all be provided for each individual, in due degree.

Without this, and some other things, viz., psychical incentives, touched upon before, in quotations from M.-Hindus, and to be dealt with again, shortly, indivduals will not put forth the best that is in them, for either their own or the society's benefit. "The introduction of shock brigades and of socialist competition between various factories and between different shops of the same factory, were some of the means by which the 'sporting spirit' was initiated into industry. This, however, proved 'no stimulus' to those who had no desire to play the game. Hence the 'necessity to introduce' the system of 'payment by results. The fight against absenteeism, and for the increase of labour productivity 'still remain to be faced', though much has already been achieved in these respects." (L. Segal, 'Modern Russia, the Land of Planning, pub. 1933).

(To Be Continued.)

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These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all - - - - - - - - - - -

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Apply for Catalogue.

Local And New Orleans Selling In Cotton

POOR SPOT COTTON DEMAND

Operators Awaiting Silver And Control Bills

NARROW MARKETS WITH LIMITED BUSINESS

BOMBAY, May 4.

The New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless on Thursday. Traders have adopted a waiting attitude pending the final outcome of the silver and exchange control bills. Prices declined on unfavourable spot markets and New Orleans selling.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

In the absence of any fresh development professional operators are inclined to await the crop progress. The weekly weather report was unfavourable and the daily forecast indicates showers. Warm weather is needed over the central and Eastern parts of the U.S. cotton belt.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October delivery quoted at 11.12. There was some scattered buying at the opening which increased the opening rise by three points and October delivery reached the highest level of the day 11.15. At this price there was some local selling and later on prices declined under New Orleans selling. A decline of 12 points from the highest level was recorded and October delivery was quoted 11.03. Towards the close there was little business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range, finally closed at a net decline of 8 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11 cents per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a net decline of one to three points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by three points at 10.97c. per lb.

HEALTHY STATE

There is no change in the general situation and in the absence of any fresh development prices are moving irregularly without any definite tendency. The market lacks incentive and while there is nothing constructive in the situation at the moment there exists a belief that the technical situation of the market being healthy, there will be ready response to any bullish development. At the present low level there is less inclination to go short and the general opinion is in favour of moderate purchases in easier markets as some time during the growing period of the crop there will be enough opportunities to sell out purchases at good profits.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one to two points on Thursday with October delivery 5.61. There was good speculative buying from London, Continent and India and a rise of 4 points was established with October 5.67. Later on the market was quiet with straddle selling from America and local liquidation. The market closed quiet at a decline of three to one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 6 points higher at 5.97d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

Indian cotton futures market was devoid of any special development and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a net decline of 2 points. At the close May Delivery was quoted 4.48, July 4.49 and October 4.54d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling in Uppers ring. Sakels futures closed at a loss of 2 to 3 points and spot Sakel cotton closed at a rise of 6 points at 8.20d. per lb. Uppers futures prices declined 5 to 7 points and spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 6.39d. per lb.

BOOST TO PRICES

The boost to cotton prices which occurred in the first two months of the year has long since lost its power. Some fresh stimulant will be required to maintain values at present levels. Reports are beginning to trickle through that cloth demand is not as good as it was. This may be but a temporary feature, nevertheless it is one of several which recently have shown that the recovery plan is not maintaining its initial power. In the United States the increased cost of production is bound to slow down demand, and, added to this, buyers are confused by the many regulations, projected and actual, which the Government are constantly discussing.

ACREAGE QUESTION

The acreage, too, is another factor tending to restrain activity. The restriction plan aimed at an acreage of about 26,000,000; this was announced to have been achieved. Then two private estimates gave 27,000,000 and 28,000,00 acres planted with cotton. The latest private estimate puts the probable acreage at over 29,000,000 acres It is probable that as the planting season progresses so will the acreage increase be more pronounced. The price will be stimulating farmers to plant cotton, and by July 1 it would not be surprising if more than 30,000,000 acres were under cotton.

The cotton position ortside the United States is far from encouraging. Buyers are extremely reluctant to follow the market, not being prepared to adopt any definite attitude in such indefinite circumstances. The demand for cotton is not as good as it was; the basis in the south is easier for the first time for many months; in fact, the cotton position has the symptom of a patient who is having a course of drugs; the signs are that in order to prevent a relapse a further dose is now necessary.

PRESIDENT'S PRESTIGE.

There are also signs that the President is losing prestige. It is early yet for the initial enthusiasm to abate, but when it does the effect on the commodity markets will be pronounced. In the first year of office the President has raised commodity prices and also industrial costs, and on balance the old disparity between the two price levels remains. It is impossible to have confidence in the present position while these conditions remain.—"M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.15 plus 05 (10-11 a.m.) Lowest 11.03—07 (1-16 p.m.)

Liverpool October highest 5.67 plus 01 (12-15 p.m.) Lowest 5.61—02 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Meantime cotton looks weather market; have no decided opinion.

New York: Cotton—market was subjected to local pressure and demand was small. Silver—buying due to additional effort to secure favourable legislation is not sustained: We prefer purchases on breaks.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Think well of buying November Egyptian Sakel, January Egyptian Sakel or as straddle against American.

The details of the weekly Weather report issued on the 2nd instant are as under:—

The official weekly weather report states that the Eastern half of the belt experienced abnormally cool conditions while too much rain has fallen in some sections particularly Georgia. In the West both temperature and precipitation have been more favourable to the crop. Cotton is of good standard in the South of Texas but planting has made slow progress in the North. From Mississippi Valley eastward planting has shown fair to very good advance. Warmer weather is needed in the Central and Eastern portions.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from New York:

Cotton: "There have been favourable rains in the Southwest, while trade demand was small with moderate selling pressure. New incentive is needed."

"The cotton market was subjected to local pressure and demand was small. The situation remains unchanged."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 3.

July 1934	10.87—08
October 1934	11.03—07
December 1934	11.15—07
January 1935	11.21—07
March 1935	11.31—07
Spot	11.00—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 3.

May 1934	10.72—03
July 1934	10.87—03
October 1934	11.04—01
Spot	10.97—03

NEW YORK.

New York May 3.

New York 10-24 a.m.—	
July 1934	10.93
October 1934	11.09
December 1934	11.22
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	10.97
October 1934	11.06

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 3.

Silver.—Quietly steady.

Spot	18-3/4
Forward	18-13/16

DAILY WEATHER OVER THE U. S. COTTON BELT

East—Clouding Drizzle. N. Carolina and West—Showering.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York October 91 at Cross Rate 5.12 5/8

Bombay-Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 190 Liverpool July 5.63 Rs. 56 at Exchange 1/6

Broach A/M 1935 191/4 Liverpool May 1935 5.58 Rs. 52 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—

Broach J/A 190 New York July 10.87 Rs 45 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.12 5/8

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 3.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
May 1934		5.66—03
June 1934		5.66—03
July 1934	5.70	5.67—03
August 1934		5.65—03
September 1934		5.63—03
October 1934	5.64	5.61—02
November 1934		5.60—02
December 1934		5.59—02
January 1935		5.59—02
February 1935		5.59—02
March 1935		5.60—02
April 1935		5.60—01
May 1935		5.60—01
Middling Spot		5.97+06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	7.93
July 1934	7.97
October 1934	7.96
November 1934	7.96
December 1934	7.95
January 1935	7.95
F. G. F. Spot	8.20

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 3.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers £19/6

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers £19/10-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, May 3.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £11-15-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, May/June sellers £10-0-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £11-18 9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 3.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/1-1/2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/1-1/2.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, May sellers 21/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

London, May 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 3.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.95-5/8
Amsterdam	7.54
Brussels	21.86
Madrid	36.35
Milan	60.00
Berne	15.74-1/4
Paris	77.34
Prague	122.68
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate	5.12-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 3.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	132
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India	48
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90 7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	79-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952	102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, May 3.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	233 3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 3.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-16 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4

After great activity during the last two days the local cotton market ruled quiet but steady to-day with a limited business. Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened at adecline of Rs. 2/12 with Broach J/A delivery quoted at Rs. 190/8 and New Broach A/M delivery Rs. 191/12. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices ruled quiet under scattered selling. The undertone of the market was fairly good.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but the market opened steady at a decline of one point and later on was quoted one point higher. In the local market there was utter absence of any important business and prices ruled quiet under scattered liquidation. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	189/4
Broach J-A.	189/8
New Broach A-M.	192/8
Oomra May	164/8
Oomra July	163
New Oomra D-J.	165/8
Bengal May	124
Bengal July	126
New Bengal D-J.	131/4

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay May 4.

	To-day	Total
Broach A-M.	—	200
Oomra May	2,100	3,900
Bengal May	900	4,300

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	133/35	...
Bengal Fine	130/32	...
Bengal F.G.	127/29	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	130/32	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	127/29	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180/83	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	180/83	...
Pundhurna Fine	171/73	...
Yeotmal Fine	171073	...
Arvi Fine	169/71	...
Ellichpur Fine	171/73	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	160/65	...
Khamgaon Fine	160/65	...
Mulkapur Fine	157/59	...
Khandesh Fine	153/55	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	157/60	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	169/71	...
Broach Fine	195/97	...
Punjab/American	208	...
Punjab-American mix	198	...
Cambodia	...	242
Miraj/Sangli	...	157/62
Compta Good	...	167
Kampala	317	...
Busoga	315	...
Jinja	312	...
Manza	308	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 4.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	848	249,207
Central India	431	188,162
Barsi and Nagar	158	156,900
Hyderabad-Gaorani	132	42,152
Berar	1,514	387,233
Central Provinces	264	96,189
Total Oomras	3,347	1,120,053
Dholera	205	58,666
N.-W. Provinces	...	8,050
Rajputana	100	41,730
Sind-Punjab	1,387	152,931
Broach	2,550	293,112
Coompta & Dharwar	1,221	21,656
Westerns-Northerns	837	17,131
Cocoanada	...	1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2,145	20,160
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	26,244
Egyptian and African	1,175	108,707
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	12,967	1,869,768

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	311	292,946
Japan and China	18,798	508,623
Coast Ports	...	12,042
Up-country by Rail	...	83,210
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	12,309
Total	19,109	909,136

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 3

Broach A/M 1934 opening 186 3/4; highest 192 1/2; lowest 186 3/4; close 192 1/2

Broach A/M 1935 opening 191 3/4; highest Rs. 194 1/2; lowest 190 1/4; close 194 1/2

Broach J/A opening 188; highest 193 1/4; lowest 186 1/2; close 193 1/4

Oomra May opening 162 1/2; highest 167 1/2; lowest 162; close 167 1/2

Oomra July opening 162; highest 166 3/4; lowest 161 1/2; close 166 3/4

Oomra January opening 168 3/4; highest 169 1/2; lowest 167 3/4; close 169 1/2

Bengal May opening 123 1/4; highest 126 3/4; lowest 123; close 126 3/4

Bengal July opening 126; highest 129; lowest 126; close 129

Bengal January opening 130 3/4; highest 134; lowest 130 3/4; close 134

Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 13 1/2

Teji-mandi for Broach A/M '35 Rs. 31

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, May 3

SAKELS—	
May	14.77 plus 07
July	14.99 plus 08
November	15.03 plus 06
January	15.08 plus 07
March	15.00 plus 03
ASHMOUNI—	
June	11.14 plus 08
October	11.18 plus 06
December	11.29 plus 07

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 4

B C RATE	
T T D D	1/6
LONDON BANKS	
Selling T T D D	1/5 7/16 8th May
Selling T T	1/6 1/32 June/July/Aug
Selling T T	1/6 Sept/Dec
Buying T T	1/6 3/32
Buying D D	1/6 1/8
Buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16 May
Buying 3 mos	1/6 5/32 June/July
NEW YORK B C Rate	
T T	261 1/2
NEW YORK BANKS	
Selling T T	259 1/2
Buying T T	258 1/2
PARIS BANKS	
Selling D D	579
Buying D D	589
AMSTERDAM BANKS	
Selling D D	56 3/8
JAVA BANKS	
Selling D D	55 1/8
JAPAN BANKS	
Selling T T	79 1/8
Buying 60 days	77 7/8
HONGKONG BANKS	
Selling D D	93 3/4
SHANGHAI BANKS	
Selling D D	83 3/4
SINGAPORE BANKS	
Selling D D	156 3/4
BERLIN BANKS	
Selling D D	96 1/2
CROSS RATE	
New York/London	5.12 1/2 3rd instant
Shanghai/London	1/2 7/8 4th instant
Japan/London	1/2 1/4 4th instant
London/Paris	77.31 3rd instant
London/Belgium	21.83 3rd instant
London/Switzerland	15.74 3rd instant
London/Italy	60.00 3rd instant
London/Berlin	12.94 3rd instant
London/Stockholm	19.39 3rd instant
London/New York	5.12 3/8 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam	7.54 3rd instant
Java/London	7.51 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold £6-16-3 1/2 2nd instant	£6-16-0 3rd instant
Silver London Ready	15 11/16 2nd instant 18 3/4 3rd instant
Silver London Forward	18 13/16 2nd instant 18 13/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready	42 5/8 2nd instant 42.90 3rd instant

London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 2nd instant; 15/16 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 2nd instant 1 1/16 per cent 3rd instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent

3 mos 2 per cent

6 mos 2 per cent

Tone: Easy

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 4

The local silver market ruled firm to-day on active buying influenced by better Shanghai advice. June delivery opened at Rs. 51/14 and prices advanced to Rs. 52/9 on reported Shanghai Exchange 1-3 3/8 Later on Shanghai closing being 1-3 1/8 prices in the local market declined to Rs. 52/1. Gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business:—

Ready Silver	51 14 0
May settlemen t	57 13 0
June settlement	52 1 0
Ready Gold	33 11 0
May settlement	33 11 0
June settlement	33 11 3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 3

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

Silver: "The silver group is to meet the administration next Saturday and will try to compromise. We continue to believe that there will be no mandatory legislation and, if premissive legislation is passed, the President will not use his powers."

"Buying due to additional effort to secure favourable legislation is not sustained. We prefer purchases on breaks."

Closing quotations were as under:—

Spot Silver 42 3/4 plus 1/8c

May delivery 42.90 plus 30

July delivery 43.00 plus 35

Tone: Steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 2.

May	13.53+28
June	13.60+27

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 4

T T on London

Previous closing 1-2 15/16

To-day's opening 1-2 7/8

To-day's closing 1-3 1/8

SEEDS.

London, May 3

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-7 6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-17-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 3.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb, 6-7/8 sellers.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.51
Fine (Good Staple)	4.66
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.81
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.46
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.61
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.76
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.29
Fine	3.39
Superfine	3.49
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Buying In Active Shares

MARKET ACTS WELL

Bombay, May 4.

The Share Bazaar was open to-day for one hour only owing to the "Vaian." During this small session, the action of the market was good, with a moderate general buying. Professional Operators were supporting the Market and the general feeling was also better with more inclination to buying.

The activity was not confined to one group of Shares only, but all active shares displayed good tone with scattered offerings. Although prices fluctuated within a narrow range the tendency of the market seems to be upward. The recent liquidation by weak holders has considerably improved the situation, and while there is nothing on the surface for a run-away market, chances are in favour of steady improvement in values with occasional setbacks.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 682 and after improving to Rs. 690 closed at Rs. 686/4. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1350 and closed firm at Rs. 1360. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1036 and rose to Rs. 1047. Tata steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 65/14 and after declining to Rs. 65/12 closed at about the highest level at Rs. 66/6. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 445 and improved to Rs. 450

Century Mill shares were steady and closed at Rs. 216/4 while Nagpurs improved to Rs. 233/12. Indore Malwas were quiet at Rs. 101/4. Swadeshi Mills shares came in business at Rs. 179/6. Bank shares were quiet with a small business.

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 50,140 shares for delivery in May settlement through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 4.

		Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance	273 12
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	686 4
250	Bradbury	91 4
100	Century	216 4
100	Central India	233 12
100	Colaba	73 12
100	Coorla	93 2
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	350 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100	Elphinstone	0 12
1000	Finlay	80 10
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	125 0
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
100	Indore	101 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	49 12
100	Kohinoor	123 12
250	Laxmi	680 0
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	515 0
250	Model	44 8
50	Mysore	90 0
200	New Great	114 6
100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
100	Phoenix	261 4
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2,900 0
50	Simplex	76 4
100	Swadeshi	179 6
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1406 4
1,000	Western	758 12
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	89 0
25-50	Central	26
500	Imperial	1332 8
125/500	Imp. Country.	335 10
50-100	India	105 12
5	Union	4 11
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	28 14
70	Gwalior	96 8
250	Indian	389 6
40	Katni Def.	1,262 8
100	Katni Ord.	332 8
75	Okha	162 8
10	Punjab	17 14
100	Shahabad	323 12
70	United	90 8
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 2
15-75	New India	31 12
200	Oriental	3.805 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 3
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	144 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1360 0
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	136 14
100	Bombay Suburban	133 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hyro	140 0
1000	Tata Power	1047 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantej	820 0
100	Amr. Patty	113 8
100	C Provinces	83 0
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujarat	62 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100	Pacnora Jamner	78 0
100	Sara Sirajzunj	83/4
500	Tapti Valley	752 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	18 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	232 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	66 6
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	133 2
50	Belapur Sugar	210 10
100	Bombay Steam	283 12
125	Bombay Burma	450 0
50	Bombay Burma Contry	153 12
8st	Br. B Petrol	2 13
50	Bombay Telephone	90 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	116 4
100	Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord	476 14
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	10 0
30	Tata Construction	68 8
25	Tata Oil	17 0
	PREF. SHARES.	
7	per cent. Andhra Vly.	1220

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 4

Bombay Dyeing 682 90 686/4

Century 213 15/10 14 216/4

Central India 230 233/12

Colaba 73

Kohinoor 123 24 123/12

New Great 111 114/6

Swadeshi 176 80 179/6

Bundi 28/14

I Cement 388 90 389/6

T Steel Defd 231/14 233/2

T Steel Ord 65/14 12 66 66/6

B Steam 285 83 84 283

B Burma 345 42 52 450

Tata Hydro 138 140

Andhra 1350 1360

Tram Ord 136/4 37/3 136/14

Tata Power 1036 41 40 47 45 1047/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, May 4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	88/13/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	88/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	102/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	102/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	115/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	115/2
TAXFREE	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	102-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109-2
6 1/2 per cent 9935 B D L	105/2
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash	98/2
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash	100/8
4 per cent 1943 Cash	103/5
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash	100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash	108/9
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash	106/13
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash	107/10
5 per cent 1935 Cash	102/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash	107/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B Cash	104/15
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B I T 1974	98
4 per cent B I T 1974	97/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	107/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	119
6 per cent K P T 1956	119
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108-0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 88/14 and improved to Rs. 88/15/6. At this level there was some selling which depressed prices to Rs. 88/11/6 but prices again improved to Rs. 88/13/6.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 2nd May	13,701
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,856,801
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,902,107
Decrease	—45,806

6	per cent. Bom. Steam N	273 2
7	per cent Bom Trams	78 8
5	per cent Central India	472 8
7	per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7	per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7	per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1265 0
6	per cent Tata Steel 1st	168 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134 8
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent. Vishnu	650 0

SHARES TENDERED

Andhra	....	371
Bundi	.....	5680
Belapur	.....	1525
Bombay Burma	....	971
Bombay Steamer	....	582
Century	.....	593
Dyeing	....	96
Indian Cement	.....	1533
Kohinoor	.....	532
Katni Cement	....	495
Nagpur	.....	423
Punjab Cement	..	10830
Simplex	.....	323
Shahabad	.....	880
Swadeshi	.....	274
Shivrajpur	.....	1390
Telephone	.....	2040
Tata Steel Or.	....	11460
Tata Steel Def.	....	1246
Tata Hydro	.....	2850
Tata Power	.....	926
Tata Const.	.....	2030
Tram	.....	2165

Latest Commercial News

Sharp Rise Of 30 Points In New York Cotton

HOPE OF COMPROMISE ON SILVER LEGISLATION

London Gold And Silver Slightly Easy

CHICAGO GRAINS AND ARGENTINE LINSEED BETTER

BOMBAY, May 4.

On Friday, the sterling dollar Cross Rate, opened steady and closed easy. The same was the case with the sterling Franc Cross Rate.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

The New York Cotton Market ruled firm on account of the improved technical position and good speculative and foreign buying engendered by hopes of some compromise on silver legislation.

LONDON BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy. The tone was quiet

COMMODITIES FIRM.

Liverpool wheat ruled weak but Chicago wheat was steady. Argentine Linseed was very firm on speculative buying. Other commodities were firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STRONG.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity owing to the approach of the settlement day. Giltedged securities showed strength on good support. The 3 1/2 p.c. Indian sterling Loan closed very firm at £91 1/2.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 4.

Previous closing rate	11.03
To-day's opening rate	11.07
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	11.33
Difference	+.30

Broach Expectation July ... Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 4.

Previous closing rate	5.61
To-day's opening rate	5.66
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	5.67
Difference	+.06

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 4.

The market developed firmness due to the improved technical situation and good speculative buying engendered by hopes of some compromise on silver legislation. Moreover with the gradual elimination of liquidation by weak holders the market is more sensitive to the improvement in other commodities.

The session opened with October at 11.07 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing prices advanced on more favourable Liverpool advices and steadiness of the Stock Exchange coupled with good foreign buying which brought the quotation up to 11.22 when some liquidation appeared and the market suffered a slight setback the quotation declining to 11.17. However renewed buying and foreign purchases again forced prices up and October was quoted 11.22.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 11.33 with a rise of 30 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 4.

The following were the opening ranges

July (10.99/10.96) 10.92/10.91
October (11.12/11.12) 11.08/11.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (5.72) 5.68
American May (5.73) 5.69
Egyptian July (8.00) 7.98
Egyptian July (8.03) 8.02

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 4. 10-30 p.m.

Broach J-A. was quoted at Rs. 190-12 after New York opening which was 4 points up but the price steadily improved to Rs. 193 on general buying as the New York futures were reported to be about 19 points up.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 4.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 3-5-34	7159000	7897000
Receipts Yesterday 3-5-34	5000	6000
Exports to date 3-5-34	6578000	6678000
Stock at Ports 27-4-34	3014000	4240000
Stock Interior Towns 27-4-34	1482000	1739000
Stock Liverpool 27-4-34	1040000	807000
Visible Supply 27-4-34	6760000	8379000
Quantity in Sight 27-4-34	11180000	11805000
Quantity out of Sight 27-4-34	10973000	10230000

Burma Railway's traffic earnings for the week ended April 21 were Rs. 7,11,361 as compared with Rs. 6,90,739 during the corresponding week of last year.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 4.

Previous closing	5.12 5/8
To-day's opening	5.12 1/2
To-day's closing	5.11 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 4.

Previous closing	5.12 1/2
To-day's opening	5.12 7/8
To-day's closing	5.11 15/16
Difference	—.00 9/16

FRANC RATE.

London, May 4.

Previous closing	77.34
To-day's opening	77.37
To-day's closing	77.28
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 4.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.12 7/8 but thereafter the rate began to show signs of slight easiness as it fell to 5.12. At this point the market became somewhat quieter.

The sterling dollar Cross Rate closed at 5.11 15/16.

Franc opened at 77.37 and then declined to 77.34 with a somewhat downward tendency.

The sterling Franc Cross Rate closed at 77.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 4.

The market was quiet.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	18 3/4d.	18 5/8d.
Forward	18 13/16d.	18 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 4.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-0	£6-15-10

BULLION

London, May 4.

Influx (£63600) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16) £6-15-10
Silver (18 3/4d.) 18 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 4.

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 4. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.81 7/8) 5.82 1/4
New York on Bombay (38.62) 38.68
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/2) 0.96
London on Milan (59.96) 60.00
London on Shanghai (1.3 1/8) 1.2 7/8
London on Kobe (1.2 7/32) 1.2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 4.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 52/5, 58/2 and 52/7 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement. Prices improved on better London cables and steadiness in the New York silver market but later the market eased on some scattered selling and liquidation induced by lower London advices closing steady at Rs. 52/3, 58/0 and 52/4 respectively.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/10, 33/10/9 and 33/11/6 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement. The market did not display any interest and movements continued very narrow finally closing about opening rates.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 4.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 51 3/4 and October 53 7/8 i.e. about 1/4 penny lower but the lack of buying and disappointing foreign advices depressed values.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 78 and July at 76 3/8. The slight improvement was due to some commission house buying and unfavourable weather report in the south-west.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 4.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 29 3/8 and July 29 1/8 business was very quiet in the absence of any important buying.

Chicago rye was unquoted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 4.

Argentine linseed strengthened on good speculative buying and foreign buying with May option rising to 13.81 at about noon.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 4.

The competition was broader. Full rates were paid

Lower (0-8 1/2) 0-8
Higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10
Scoured inferior to average:—
Lower (0.10) 0.11
Higher (2.9 1/2) 2.9 1/2

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 4.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£233 3/4 buyers £234 sellers) £234 1/2 buyers £234 3/4 sellers.
Lead (£11 5/16 buyers £11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/16 buyers £11 1/4 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 5/8 to £36) £35 1/2 to £36
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop May-June (15 5/8) 15 5/8 buyers
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted
Lightning May (£16 1/2) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (6 15/16) 6 7/8 paid and buyers.
April-June (7 1/8) 7 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 13/16) £12 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May-June (£10) £10 1/4 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£9 7/8) £10 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Jute Shares ruled steady with moderate business passing. In coals slight enquiry was noticed and limited turnover resulted. Teas remained very firm. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

3 1/2 per cent paper 89; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/6; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102/11; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 115 small lots; 5 per cent U. P. bonds 1944 108/10 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108/3; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 102 small lot.

Railways:—Chaparmukh slight light 78 small lot; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 58; Howrah Anta light 91; Mynensingh Bhairab bazar 88 odd lot.

Cottons:—Borreah 8 per cent "A" pref 137; Elgin mills ordy 98 small odd lot.

Coals:—Amalgamated 17/8; Bengal 230 small lot; Borrea ordy 11/4; Burrakur 13/12; East Indian 17; Kalapahari 10/12; Raneegunge 36; Sendra 11/2; West Jamuria 8/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 322 small lot; Anglo India 368/8; Auckland 217/8; Bally 166/8; Barnagore 155; Budge Budge 342 small lot; Belvedere 380 small lot; Champdany 150 ex div. small lot; Cheviot 225 small lot; Cheviot pref 131 small lot; Clive 31/12; Dalhousie pref 135 small lot; Delta 382; Fort William 274; Gourepore 465 small lot; Gourepore pref 121 small lot; Howrah 54/14; Hukumchand 14/6; Hukumchand pref 106/4; India 288/8; Kamarhatty 545; Kinnison pref 138 cum div; Landsdowne 156 small lots; National 25/6; New Central 376; Northbrook 49 Northbrook pref 134 small lot; Nuddea 32/4; Orient 217 small lot; Reliance 78; Reliance pref 138 cum div; Standard 345 small lot; Union 453; Union pref 136 cum div; Waverley 2/2.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone old share 17; Bengal iron 17; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 109/8; Indian iron and steel 7; Indian standard wagon ordy 53; Hooghly flour 11; Bararee coke 9/8; Britannia biscuits 4/2; Howrah oil 6/4 odd lot; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 7/2; Tide water oil 8/14; Midnapore zemindary 68/8; Bengal timber ordy 130 small lot.

Sugar Shares:—Carew and Co. 18/10; Samastipore 9/8.

Teas:—Betjan 31; Bishnauth 33/8; Dimakusi 37/8 cum div; Etherlbarrie 13/10; Hasimara 43/14; Hattikhira 28/4; Huldibari 30/4; Hantapara 323; Jutlibari 18/10; Kodala 170 small odd lot; Loobah 7/12; North Western cachar 301 small lot; Rajabhai 42; Rutema 13/12; Teen ali 20/8.—A. P

Aden—Lt.-Col. S. D. Johnston, C.I.E. R.E., Chairman, Aden Port Trust, has been appointed as the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust in place of late Mr. B. M. Duggan, he is due to take charge of his office from the 4th May next.—United Press.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STRONG ON INVESTMENT DEMAND

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN OTHER SECTIONS

Rubber Cocoa And Cotton Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 4.

On the Stock Exchange, giltedged securities were an outstanding feature. They were strong on steady investments demand but owing to the approaching end of the fortnightly account, business in other sections was restrained.

In commodities rubber advanced over a farthing owing to the better American interest which is believed to have been inspired by the loss of 3,000 tons of rubber in Brooklyn fire. Cocoa was firm and active, and large business was done. Cotton was also firmer owing to better New York advices.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 4. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet owing to the proximity of the fortnightly settlement. Giltedgeds were a prominent feature and were very firm. Industrials generally were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 1/4) £79 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3/8) £113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11) dol 10 3/4
International Holding (dol 2) dol 1 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6 1/8) dol 6
Musical Industries (30-7 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-9) 37-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-6) 36-0
Woolsworth New Ord (96-0) 96-6
Swedish Match (10-9) 10-9
Dunlop Rubber (51-6) 51-1 1/2
University Ordinary (24-6) 24-9
Ford Motors (32-9) 33-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
British American Tobacco (121-3) 120-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 7/8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (127-1 1/2) 126-7 1/2
P and O S N Co., Defd. (17-0) 17-0
Distillers (91-3) 90-4 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (13-3) 13-3
British Celonese (12-4 1/2) 12-7 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-0) 62-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-0) 51-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-0) 10-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (27 3/8) 27 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-4 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (230 3/4) 231 1/2
Godul (150-0) 148-9
Moddar New (71-3) 70-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (216-3) 215-0
Spring Mines (123-9) 122-6
Union Corporation (122-6) 122-6

UNION BANK OF INDIA

Director's Report

The following report will be placed before the fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank to be held on Thursday the 10th May at 3 p.m.:—

The net profit for the year ending 31st March 1934 including the sum of Rs. 55,645-9-11 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 2,83,473-14-1. This amount the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To pay a dividend of annas shares	1,99,500	0	0
To write down the Premises Account	10,000	0	0
To set aside for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year	20,000	0	0
To carry forward the Balance to next year's account	53,973	14	1
Total	2,83,473	14	1

The Shareholders will note with satisfaction that the market value of the Bank's Investments shows a good surplus.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U.P. ...	133	130	127	122	
Panjab ...	133	130	127	122	
Rajputana ...	133	130	127	122	
Oomra No. 3	173	170	168	164	...
C.P. No. 1	186	183	181	177	...
CP. No. 2	179	176	174	170	...
Broach No. 2 ...	198	196	194	192	
Punjab-Ame. ...	207	205	203	201	
Surat ...	259	256	253	...	
Rajpipla ...	257	254	251	...	
Navsari ...	261	258	255	...	

The Maharaja of Benares performed on Wednesday, the opening ceremony of Jankipd Reading Room in the Carmichael Library, one of the oldest libraries in the United Provinces.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 4. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 5/8) £78 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3/4) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 1/4) £98 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 5/8 £113 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/
Dorun Tea (58-9) 59-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 25-0
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 24-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Ing. Trust (33-6) 33-7 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-0) 58-9
Burma Corporation 13-4 1/2 13-3
Rio Tiotos (19-6) 19-3
East Rand Proprietary (44-9) 44-6
Rand Mines (132-6) 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-10 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (48-10 1/2) 47-6
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Sell Transport (50-10 1/2) 51-3
Royal Dutch (£19 1/2) £19 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£56 3/4) £56 1/4
L M S Ord (£26 1/4) £25
L N E R Refd (£10 7/8) £10 5/8
Southern Defds (£26 3/4) £26 1/4
Land Pass 5 per stock (£128 1/2) £128 1/2
London 'C' Stock (£79) £78 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 4.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 35 5/8) dol 35 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15) dol 15 3/8
U P Steel Common (dol 46 3/8) dol 46 1/4
United States Steel preference (dol. 95 1/4) unquoted.

Tata Hydro-Electric Cos.

GROSS EARNINGS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30-4-34.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of April 1934 and for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1934, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For April 1933 Rs.	For April 1934 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,03,304	3,20,177
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,61,565	4,65,437
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	4,09,174	5,09,522

	For Fiscal Apl. 30 1933 Rs.	For current year upto rent fiscal Apl. 30 1934. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	45,79,675	38,51,103
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	51,59,758	46,49,608
Tata Power Co. Ltd.,	48,34,939	49,77,031

Karachi—The Servants of the Untouchable Society, Sind, has submitted an application to the Karachi Municipal Corporation for 15,000 square yards of land where a decent Harijan Colony will be constructed. An influtial committee has been formed for the purpose.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS

May 4.

Elysia, Henderson, Bhawnagar.
Nurjehan, Smith, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

May 4.

President Garfield, Cullen, New York.

May 5.

Viceroy of India, Thornton, London.
Jalapalaka, Clarks, Akyab.

LOADING.

May 4.

Steamer Victoria for Genoa.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Viceroy of India:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Viceroy of India, will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour on Friday from Bhavnagar, with a general cargo.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurjehan, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal.

S S President Garfield:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Garfield, sailed yesterday for New York with a general and same bottom cargo and 107 through passengers.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka, arrived in harbour on Friday from Akyab, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 4.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—41 bales animal skins D Abraham and Sons; 1 bale animal skins K Lalbhai; 5 bales animal skins M M and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Mundra for London:—664 bags linseed oil cakes H A H Shroff.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—9 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 19 bales wool raw Bombay Co Ltd; 59 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co; 130 bales wool raw R Virchand; 1 pkg. brassware Thos Cook and Son; 20 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1280 bags myrabollum H Bhagvandas and Co.

For Marseilles:—56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 260 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd.

For Manchester:—37 bales cotton fly and 28 bales cotton thread waste B Karsondas and Co; 48 bales cotton yarn waste Chimanlal and Sons; 50 bales cotton thread waste V A Save; 60 bags gum ghatty N Moolji and Co; 60 drums castor oil Bharat Oil Mill.

For Glasgow:—200 bales hemp B Premji and Co; 80 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Ltd.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—1280 bags myrabollum J Moolchand and Co.

S S Yoko Maru for Kobe:—152 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 101 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 4 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Meigen Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 900 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw R Raoji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw H Nemsey and Co; 1009 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 400 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Katak and Co; 1400 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 150 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 496 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari; 100 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw K Poonja and Co; 600 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Nagosaki:—300 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co.

For Osaka:—450 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay, May 4.

S S Celebus Maru, agents O S Kaisha Ltd, from Yokohama:—6 cases toys; 50 cases slates; 29 drums dyes.

From Tokyo:—10 cases toys; 33 cases clocks; 100 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases cotton shirting; 84 drums chemicals.

From Nagoya:—713 cases porcelain ware; 118 cases clocks; 208 cases cycle parts; 435 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—1600 drums paint; 50 cases batteries; 45 cases matting; 1723 cases wire; 125 cases tallow; 138 cases rayon yarn; 42 cases enamelware; 220 cases starch; 275 cases nails; 90 cases umbrella goods; 70 cases paper goods; 180 cases cotton piece goods; 32 cases cycle parts; 320 cases silk piece goods; 80 cases cotton yarn; 360 cases cotton shirting; 630 cases glassware; 1999 bundles iron bars; 1282 bundles brass ware.

From Kobe:—50 cases sulphur; 25 cases rayon yarn; 60 cases cotton shirting; 100 cases cotton goods; 50 cases rayon piece goods; 14 cases umbrella goods; 40 cases enamel ware; 666 bags sugar; 1000 bags soda ash; 1472 rls. wire; 225 drums paint; 200 drums pitch; 175 cases nails; 240 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 235 cases glass ware; 425 cases beer; 100 cases tiles; 69 cases porcelain ware; 50 cases celluloide goods; 40 cases canvass shoes; 59 cases camphor; 40 cases rubber goods; 630 cases silk piece goods; 305 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 400 drums dyes.

From Moji:—2100 cases sheet glass; 315 cases beer; 20 cases wax; 125 cases cement; 149 cases sanitary ware; 24 cases e'ware.

From Hongkong:—500 bags cassia; 50 bags sugar candy; 50 cases beans.

From Keelung:—200 pkgs straw boards.

From Hongkow:—50 cases antimony.

From Shanghai:—110 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—1350 bags sago flour; 363 bags betelnuts; 62 bags gum benzamin; 80 cases pineapples; 156 bundle rattons.

From Penang:—24 bales gunnies; 221 bags pearl topica; 400 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—1069 bags copra; 100 bales mattress fibre.

RAIN TO EXTEND IN BIHAR

POONA, May 4.

The western disturbance still persists over Kashmir and has caused local rain there. Associated with thunder-storms there has also been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal while a few falls have occurred in Burma and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair quarter, Victoria Point two, Tavoy and Lahsio quarter, Jessore and Cherrapunji one-and-half, Gauhati and Shillong one, Narayanganj three-quarters, Tezpur, Dhubri, Barisal, Calcutta and Jalpaiguri half, Darjeeling quarter, Dras half, Sonamarg quarter.

FORECAST.

Thunder-storm and rain will continue to be fairly widespread in Assam and Bengal and extend in Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces. Scattered light showers may also recur along the Western Himalayas.—A. P.

Temperature Almost Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM & MINIMUM ON FRIDAY AT 8 A.M.

Following are the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th May, 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.5 degrees 0.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.1 degrees 0.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 2.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4|5|34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1934

Way To Improve Agriculturists' Economic Condition

Recommendations Of Delhi Conference

PROPAGANDA TO POPULARISE INDIAN PRODUCTS ABROAD

Central Marketing Officer Appointed

The Government of India, (Finance Department, has issued from Simla the following resolution on "Provincial Economic Conference, 1934," for publication;—

"During the past year the grave problems arising out of the depression in the prices of, and demand for, primary commodities and in particular the effect on the economic condition of the agricultural classes in India have been the subject of close and anxious consideration by the Government of India and provincial Governments. These problems relate not merely to the ability of the ryot to meet his dues to Government or to his landlord and his liabilities to his creditors while maintaining a tolerable standard of living, but involve wider issues covering the whole field of agricultural economic development.

The Government of India accordingly suggested to the provincial Governments that the best method of approaching the problems would be to convene a provincial economic conference which could cover, however generally at first, the whole field so as to ensure that the various aspects received adequate consideration. There have in the past been various committees of enquiry, conferences and discussions, but these, it was felt, had not met with full success because they had necessarily to deal with particular aspects of the question alone.

As the provincial Governments agreed as to the importance and urgency of joint discussion, a conference was held in Delhi from the 3rd to the 6th of April 1934. The following provincial representatives attended:—

Madras:—(1) The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Campbell, Revenue Member; (2) The Hon'ble Mr. P T Rajan, Minister; (3) Mr. H M Hood, Financial Secretary.

Bombay:—(1) The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Member; (2) The Hon. Mr. R D Bell, Member; (3) Mr. C G Freke, Financial Secretary, and (4) Mr. J A Madan, Revenue Secretary.

Bengal:—(1) The Hon. Nawab Kazi Golam Mohi-ud-din Faroqui, Khan Bahadur, Minister of Agriculture and Industries; (2) Mr. H P V Townsend, Rural Development Commissioner; (3) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Arshad Ali, Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

United Provinces:—(1) The Hon. Mr. E A H Blunt, Finance Member; (2) Khan Bahadur Saiyid Abdul Hasan, Under Secretary, Revenue Department.

Punjab:—(1) The Hon. Sir Henry Craik, Bart, Finance Member; (2) The Hon. Sir Jogindra Singh, Kt. Minister of Agriculture; (3) The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand, Narang, Minister, Local Self-Government; (4) Mr. D. J Boyd, Financial Commissioner; and (5) Mr. F B Wace, Registrar; Co-operative Societies.

Burma:—(1) Mr. I G Lloyd, Financial Commissioner.

Bihar and Orissa:—(1) Mr. J A Hubback, Member, Board of Revenue.

Central Provinces:—(1) The Hon. Mr. E Gordon, Finance Member; (2) Mr. C D Deshmukh, Financial Secretary.

North-West Frontier Province:—(1) Lieutenant-Colonel E W C Noel, Director of Agriculture; (2) Mr. J S Thomson, Revenue Commissioner.

Assam:—(1) The Hon. Mr. A J Laine, Revenue Member.

The Hon. Sir George Schuster, presided and the following members of the central Government attended from time to time:—The Hon. Sir Fazl-i-Husain, The Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore; The Hon. Sir Harry Haig, The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt.

OBJECT OF CONFERENCE

The object of the Government of India in proposing the conference was not in any way to trench on the functions of local Governments in matters which under the existing constitution are under their control, but to see whether by mutual consultation any common plan of action could be arrived at, and whether the central Government could assist either by providing a clearing house for information or arranging for separate discussions, or possibly by helping to finance activities which would lead to productive results.

The first subject which came before the conference was that of agricultural indebtedness. The primary object of the conference in this matter was to provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas between provinces and to obtain impressions in the light of the most recent information and experience both as to the prevailing conditions and as to the practical results of such measures as have been already adopted. These discussions proved to be of great value; but it must be emphasised that they are to be regarded only as a preliminary review conducted for the purpose of elucidating lines for further enquiry and action.

The problem was considered in all its aspects, first, the problem of existing indebtedness and the possibility of scaling down debts, secondly, the problem of finance in connection with such schemes and thirdly, the problem of providing suitable credit machinery for the future and restricting usurious practices. In connection with the second and third problems consideration was given to the possibility of establishing land mortgage banks and to the functions of the agricultural credit department of the Reserve Bank. In view of the nature of the discussions, no attempt is made in this resolution to formulate final or precise conclusions.

The general view of the conference was that the diversity of the conditions of the agricultural classes in India was so great, both in respect of land tenures and general economic status, that any legislative measures to afford relief must be primarily provincial; but that at the same time it was highly desirable that the various local Governments should know what other local Governments were doing to meet the situation and that there should be a regular exchange of information on this matter. The Government of India are considering the procedure most likely to effect this purpose in an expeditious manner.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

On the whole question of agricultural indebtedness, the general conclusion of the conference was that while measures for dealing with debts, in the form of special legislation or otherwise varying with the needs and the conditions of each province might be necessary, such measures were essentially temporary expedients and palliatives, and that in the absence of changes either in the mental outlook of the agriculturist or in his economic opportunities, they were likely to result merely in fresh debts being incurred from the original creditors, so that the position would speedily revert to its original state. Such measures therefore, if they are to serve a really useful purpose, must be supplemented by constructive action of a more permanent character, embodying a policy of economic and social development. This obviously raised very wide issues. It was not possible within the time available fully to explore all these aspects of the question (especially such important points as the part that education and rural betterment schemes should play in modifying the economic outlook of the ryot) but the discussions served to clear the ground and indicate possible methods by which the various problems could be more fully examined. There was no formal agenda and provincial Governments were invited to bring forward for discussion any matter which they considered relevant and important. The following paragraphs deal with certain lines of action in the economic field on which definite conclusions were reached.

MARKETING PROBLEM.

The discussions on the subject of marketing entered on the following main problems:—

(a) How can the demand, both internal and external, for each individual commodity be promoted? (b) How can the gap between the prices paid by the consumer and those received by the producer be reduced and the agriculturist's shares of the final price increase? (c) How can the agriculturist be protected from those seasonal slumps in the prices of commodities which are occasioned by the fact that whilst the consumption is spread more or less evenly over the year, the harvesting and marketing are concentrated in a relatively short period? (d) How can the agriculturist be most cheaply and safely financed (i) for the production and (ii) for the market of his produce?

The action to be taken to deal with the above problems includes propaganda and the supply of information in external markets regarding Indian products; the grading, sorting and bulking of the main staple products; special market organisations for perishable commodities; information to Indian producers of consumers' requirements both in India and abroad; the planning of production on the basis of quality and demand; the establishment and development of regulated markets; the undertaking of market surveys for the purpose of developing a common plan throughout India; the establishment of properly organised 'futures' markets, commodity exchanges, and ware-houses.

As regards the organisations which should be set up to secure the objects noted above, the Government of India consider, in agreement with the general conclusions reached at the conference, that in regard to each individual commodity (or group of commodities) marketing will have to be studied from a number of aspects, and that, while Government assistance will be required for the initial steps, the ultimate objective to be aimed at will probably be to establish special 'commodity committees' (on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee) each charged with the improvement of the marketing of a particular commodity or group of related commodities.

The programme provisionally approved at the conference included the following initial steps: (1) The appointment of a central marketing officer by the Government of India; (2) The appointment of provincial marketing officers; (3) The inauguration of provincial marketing surveys; (4) The appointment of special committees for staple crops starting with oil-seeds and tobacco; (5) Work on grade standards under the direction of the Imperial Council of Agricultural research.

CENTRAL MARKETING OFFICER

The Government of India have decided to produce on these lines.

The first step—the appointment of a central marketing officer—has already been taken. The officer selected has just arrived in India and the further steps noted above will be elaborated after discussion with him and in consultation with provincial Governments. The question of providing the necessary funds needs further discussion, but the Government of India are prepared to recognise that this progamme is a matter of all-India importance and to provide the bulk of the expenditure from their own resources.

The steps outlined above have been stated with primary reference to the marketing of crops, but the marketing surveys will also include animal husbandry products. It is accordingly proposed that the central marketing officer should be assisted by a deputy and two assistants to deal with animal husbandry products.

Further, as regards dairy products in particular, in order to study the problems involved in their preparation for wider markets it is proposed to supplement the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore by the addition of a Dairy Industry Institute which will include a laboratory for carrying out research on the physical and chemical properties of Indian milk and its reactions to the various forms of processing and transport under Indian conditions.

There was also general support at the conference for the establishment of provincial dairying committees to study and develop

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Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri (centre) presided over the annual prize distribution of the Fort and Proprietory High School on Thursday evening,

SAWADA ARRIVES IN COLOMBO

Says Indo-Jap Trade Pact Will Benefit Both Nations

COLOMBO, May 3.

The head of the Japanese Delegation to Delhi, His Excellency S. Sawada, arrived in Colombo on his way back to Japan.

In an interview to the "United Press" His Excellency declared that there had been much said for and against the Indo-Japanese Trade Treaty, both in India and Japan, and even elsewhere. That was natural seeing that it affected the interests not only of one class, but of a great many sections of people in both countries.

"I am pleased that such a pact has been concluded for I strongly believe it will prove to be a firm foundation upon which a grand edifice of closer economic co-operation between the two countries will be built."

Referring to the failure of the London Conference he said that in the near future an agreement between the two nations will be arrived at.

His Excellency paid a glowing tribute to the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon for the thoughtfulness and consideration they paid him and his associates, and also Sir Joseph Bhore, the Leader of the Indian Deputation. "In spite of the numerous difficulties," said His Excellency, "Sir Joseph Bhore had conducted the negotiations in a thoroughly fair spirit."—United Press.

LAND DISPUTE LEADS TO CLASH

Two Killed & Four Injured In Fight Between Agriculturists

KARACHI, May 4.

Two persons were killed and four injured as the result of a clash between two factions of the ryot in Khipro village in Tharparker Distt.

It is stated that enmity existed between Muslim and the Bhill agriculturists over the question of the possession of 500 acres of barren land and while the former were ploughing their farms, they were suddenly attacked by a number of Bhills, armed with deadly weapons.—A.P.

Surat.—Following the arrest of a person at Bombay in connection with the circulation of counterfeit coins, the Surat Police under direction of Boundage C.I.D. raided a house here and discovered a big factory for manufacturing spurious coins. Six persons have been so far put under the arrest. Vigorous police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

trol of the Congress in large matters of national demand, the All-India Swaraj Party must be allowed and must function as an autonomous wing of the Congress for election and council work The general council of the Swaraj Party will also meet at Patna and lay down a programme for fighting the ensuing elections. I do not minimise the difficulties but I have never believed in starting a struggle by being overwhelmed with difficulties. I feel so convinced that we are right and are giving the proper lead to the nation that I have every confidence that we shall win. There is one danger. It is now up to the governments, Central and Provincial, to keep the ring for us.

BIG MEN ON TOP.

I am willing to concede that the big men at the top may be perfectly willing to do so, but I am afraid that the smaller fry may not have forgotten the earlier days and may still look upon the Swaraj Party as a party to be fought by any kind of weapon. It is for the Government to see that they are not allowed to do so, not that I am afraid of the result.

RATIONALISE POLICIES.

Mr. T. C. Goswami said: The Swaraj Party will do its best to rationalise politics and bring about an union of mind and heart in the arduous struggle to establish real Swaraj. Meanwhile the country has to be protected against the infamous exploitation which is being carried on through the present legislatures. I was amused to read today some statements from some Liberal leaders like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. They want the Congress to do so many things in order that they may be acceptable to them. I do not wish to be harsh in my language but they might have been less ridiculous. Before long they will be told more definitely what we and the country think of them and of their principles.

Swarajist Conference "A Great Success"

Mahatma Has Been A Tower Of Strength, Says Dr. Ansari

HANCHI, May 3.

Full satisfaction with the results of the Swarajist Conference expressed by leaders who took part in the deliberations.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said: "The conference was a great success. The conference is proud that in spite of all efforts on the part of the Government nationalism as embodied in the Congress stands triumphant. The enthusiasm which the last resolution on the White Paper and the constituent assembly evoke showed that the spirit of the nation would never permit Government to foist on the country so retrograde a measure as the White Paper.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's great speech on this resolution had its echo in every heart and can be said to truly voice the sentiments of the whole country. The attitude of the Bengal delegates led by Dr. B. C. Roy, even on such a sore point as the communal question was very helpful. But the success of the conference was mainly due to the wise and tactful leadership of Dr Ansari and the farseeing guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji has once again led the country out of the darkness and into the light. It is now for the country to respond to the call of the Ranchi conference."

SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE

Dr. Ansari, President of the Party, said: "It was a very successful conference. The spirit shown was very fine. It has given me greater confidence in the success of the Swaraj Party than I had before I met these friends. I appreciate the confidence shown in me.

"The real work will begin after we have settled matters with the A. I. at Patna, Mahatma Gandhi has been a tower of strength. He helped us throughout, which gave us real heart. Not only he but Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mrs. Naidu's advice and help have been very valuable and their presence gave us moral support."

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE

Mrs. Naidu said: "The conference was a brilliant success. I am very glad that Dr. Ansari has got at last the recognition that he deserved as one of the very few selfless figures in public life in modern times. He is and has been a real symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity and as such it is a great advantage to the Party to have such a leader."

WHAT C. K. THINKS.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar: "I know there are many difficulties to be negotiated by the Swaraj Party in the course of the campaign they have undertaken. I do not belittle those difficulties but I hope that as the challenge of the Government to the Congress to establish its prestige is the sole and simple issue, all Congressmen and everyone else who sympathises with the struggle for independence that has been going on for the last five years will do his or her utmost to secure an affirmative reply from the electorate. All other prejudices and doubts on any other point or question should be set aside. They can be all taken up and thrashed out at the right time. At present the single aim of every patriot in India should be to tell the Government that the Congress commands the confidence of the people in spite of all that has been done by Government to break its prestige and divide the people among themselves."

ALL DOUBTS DISPELLED.

Dr. Bidhan Roy said: that there were many who doubted the wisdom of having the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi but in spite of long distances and trouble involved, all doubts had been dispelled and the conference had been a magnificent success. Even those who during the last Swaraj Party regime kept out of the sphere of influence of the Swaraj Party had on this occasion not only been present at the meeting but had helped the organisers of the conference with valuable advice and cooperation. "One cannot but mention in this this connection Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mrs. Naidu. It would be superfluous to mention the guidance which the organisers received from Mahatma Gandhi, because the world knows the attitude that Gandhiji has taken up from the outset with regard to the revival of the Swaraj Party."

MORE REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Bulabhai Desai said: "The revived Swaraj Party is more truly representative of the country to-day than it ever was. Not merely because it is now established as a section of the Congress to work the parliamentary programme of it but because it stands for greater unity which is the only basis on which we shall build the future public life of the country. It was a revelation to find that political thought is now beginning to realise that true salvation lies in the application of a new ideal and I have every hope that during the next few months or later in the work of the Assembly and outside the Swaraj Party will really have attracted to itself the best political elements in the country, who seem for the moment to be deterred by an entirely erroneous standard by which the future statesmen of India is to be judged. I have no doubt that whatever may be the number of men and women elected on behalf of our Party in the next Assembly, the quality of their work will soon dispel any apprehension as to the execution of the new work that is now laid before the country."

WHITE PAPER REJECTION.

Mr. Satyamurti: "I am fully satisfied with the work of the Swarajist Conference. The most important resolution was the one rejecting the White Paper and concerning the communal award. As for the supporters and opposers of the White Paper the distinction ought not to be confused by those who want an amendment in the White Paper. The real distinction is that Congressmen fell that the White Paper is so bad that it cannot be amended but ought to be ended. On that issue they now go to the electorate. If the electorates give them a favourable verdict as I hope and trust they will, they will place that view before the Assembly they will proceed to take steps to convene a constituent assemly.

"My personal opinion is that the Assembly should be summoned on the suffrage of thirty and odd millions proposed under the Lothian franchise proposals. That Assembly will also deal with the Communal Award.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

The resolution on the Communal Award has been carefully worded and was unanimously passed. It neither rejects nor accepts the Award on the ground that the matter should be settled only by the constituent assembly. It is now for Nationalist Hindus and Nationalist Muslims to come together and evolve an agreed settlement which will take the place of the Communal Award.

I am glad to notice that Liberals have made the task of the Swaraj Party easier in fighting the elections. They have put forward such impossible demands that not even the most pacifically inclined among our people can really now want a merger of the Congress and the Liberals. Of course we contemplate a coalition arrangement both outside and inside the Assembly on an agreed common purpose and programme. We claim that our programme is at once so nationalistic and so practical that all those who want genuine Swaraj and who are not communally inclined, may well co-operate with us.

The next scene will be at Patna. I have no doubt in my mind that the A. I. C. C. will approve of Mahatma Gandhi's lead in the matter. My own personal view that under the general con-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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